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NAVAL BATTLES

FROM THE COLLECTION OF

PRINTS

FORMED AND OWNED BY

Commander SIR CHARLES LEOPOLD CUST, Bart.

K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.

The Chronological Arrangement of the
Prints with Descriptive and Historical Notes

BY

HARRY PARKER

AND AN INTRODUCTION

BY

Commander CHARLES NAPIER ROBINSON,

Author of

"The British Fleet," "The British Tar in Fact and Fiction," etc.

LONDON

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NOTICE.

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No. *93*.....
Harry Parker

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PREFACE.

This work has been compiled with a two-fold object, in the first place to catalogue the unique and exceptionally comprehensive collection of prints made by Sir Charles Cust, and secondly to supply to other collectors of engravings of naval actions information which is indispensable and unobtainable in any other form. It has given me no little pleasure to find that in the fulfilment of my purpose I have incidentally retold the story of how her sailors by their glorious victories won for Britain her supremacy on the seas.

For my task I claim no special qualifications save a keen interest in ships and sailors, some study of the work of the marine artists of the past, and a sincere belief that the more they learn about Naval History, the better for my countrymen. It is a pity that more encouragement is not given to modern British artists to exercise their talents in the production of works representing the famous achievements that made the Empire.

To Sir Charles Cust I particularly desire to acknowledge my deep indebtedness. Without his permission to have access to his incomparable collection of naval prints, it would have been most difficult, if not impossible, to have made the catalogue as full as it is. From his prints most of the information detailed here has been obtained. The historical matter has been chiefly gathered from the standard naval histories and biographies.

I am grateful to Commander Charles N. Robinson for much help in the elucidation of doubtful points and for writing an introduction to the work.

PREFACE.

My thanks are also due to my wife, and to my brother, Arthur W. Parker, for many helpful suggestions and ever-ready assistance.

If the work should prove useful to artists, collectors, and students of naval archæology, I shall be satisfied that the labour and research I have bestowed upon it are not wasted ; of its shortcomings, no one can be more sensible than myself.

HARRY PARKER.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The measurements are given in inches and are taken from the edges of the subject engraved, and do not include any margin, the upright dimensions being cited first.

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Attempts have often been made to compress the history of the Navy into a single volume, but seldom with any conspicuous success. Even the older writers, like Burchett and Lediard, with comparatively short periods to cover, and all the space afforded by thick folios, have left much to be desired both in manner and matter. Naturally, there are many methods of writing history, whether the subject be treated as a whole, or some distinct period or phase dealt with. One writer will be content to catalogue bare facts, another to give a detailed chronicle of occurrences, while yet a third will endeavour to draw conclusions from the events he describes, and to indicate lessons which may be useful to the professional student and the man of affairs. Each method has its particular value, and if we find the resultant work of the philosophic analyst more stimulating than that of the laborious searcher after recorded circumstances, we cannot withhold from the latter just commendation for his painstaking research.

Similarly, there are several ways of cataloguing a collection of pictures, whether they be portraits, landscapes, illustrations of social life, or the representation of historical events. In this volume the author, dealing with the last-named subject, appears to strike out an entirely novel line, the merits of which should be widely appreciated. Taking as the basis of his work the collection of engraved prints of pictures of naval battles which has been gathered together by Sir Charles Cust—a collection which is surely unique, or at least can only find its parallel in some national institution—he has supplemented his catalogue of the various prints with descriptions of the events they are intended to illustrate, at once a model of compression and concision. Thus, while the information is given which will enable one section of readers to realise how fully the stirring achievements of our seamen have received pictorial representation, another section will find the volume an epitome of Naval History, while a third may be inspired to taste the fascinating excitement and delight which belong to the pursuit of the collector.

This is an age of “collecting,” and fortunately there are many forms of this kind of hobby which admit of its being followed by those

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who are only equipped with a moderate purse. This is especially the case with those who will not confine themselves to hackneyed paths, but strike out new channels for themselves. Sir Charles Cust's collection is a notable example of the latter plan. He has gathered together every engraving which in any way illustrates his subject—British battles by sea. The collector who specialises in this way, and particularly on a subject which has a personal attraction and connection, has one great advantage over the more orthodox print-gatherer. It is unnecessary for him to worry about "states" and "margins" or other points which require special knowledge, if not a thorough technical education. The intrinsic value of the print for him will rest in its subject, and although he may desire and appreciate technical beauty if he can get it, it will be less an object than human and historical interest. The pleasure of picking up—perhaps as a bargain—yet another example and adding it to one's gallery or cabinet can only be adequately realised by the ardent collector.

In this volume, not only the collector of large plates, but the extra-illustrator may find much useful information, for many of the prints here catalogued are from books, and it is indeed only by drawing upon such works as the *Naval Achievements* of Jenkins, Ralph's *Naval Chronology*, and Gold's *Naval Chronicle* that many of the frigate actions and cutting-out affairs of the Great War can be included. This class of book is getting to be exceedingly scarce, since the print-dealer can get a much better price for the illustrations separately than he can for the work as a whole. If, therefore, the binding be shabby or a plate or two missing, instead of attempting to repair or complete the volume, he breaks it up and finds a ready sale for the prints to collectors and extra-illustrators.

The practice of extra-illustrating, or collecting prints to illustrate a book and as additional accompaniments to the text, has become increasingly attractive to amateurs of late. It is not unlikely, then, that apart from its use as a reference book by naval students, print-collectors, and artists, this volume may become a favourite with extra-illustrators, like many similar works which give a large scope for additional pictorial embellishment. Those who are or may become interested in this subject may like to know that with the aid of a few photographs of the earlier and scarcer pictures it is by no means an impossible task—which will be found most alluring when once a start is made—to put the appropriate print opposite each page in the book.

Two points about this catalogue will be specially noticed by the

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student of naval iconography. First, the large number of scarce prints—many of them not in the British Museum Print Room—and secondly, the small number of well-known battles which seem to have escaped the attention of the artist and engraver. Of course, it has been impossible to obtain contemporary prints of many of the sea engagements which figure in the earlier pages of our naval annals. It was not until nearly the end of the sixteenth century that engraving can be said to have become an English art. Moreover, for a long time neither the painters nor their interpreters on wood or metal appear to have found inspiration in the doings of the seamen. The battles down to the middle of the seventeenth century, with the exception of that (No. 6a) in which the loss of the *Mary Rose* is depicted, are not from contemporary pictures. Many of them here referred to were painted by Robert Cleveley and other artists for the Naval and Historic Gallery which Mr. Bowyer, the art publisher, established in Pall Mall towards the end of the eighteenth century.

For the pictures of naval incidents of the wars of Stuart and Commonwealth days we are indebted mainly to Dutch artists, and examples after Ludolph Backhuysen, Rombart de Hooze, and other well-known men are described. Although but few are dated, the names of the artists are generally sufficient indication that they are contemporary, and all are scarce. Although not more than two or three pictures are attributed to the Van de Velde, it is probable that others, such as those of the St. James's Day Fight and "Sir Robert Holmes, His Bonfire" are by one or the other of these artists. It is interesting to note that one example of W. Van de Velde's work is a mezzotint published by Kirkall, one of the comparatively few mezzotints in the volume. The etching of the same engagement by W. Hollar (No. 23b) has also a special interest, for the artist, who was returning from Tangier, was present on the occasion.

Coming to the battles of Russell and Rooke, two line engravings after Isaac Sailmaker (Nos. 28b and 31a) are very rarely met with. Sailmaker himself is said to have been a protégé of Oliver Cromwell, and the engravers, Michael Vander Gucht, the instructor of George Vertue, and John Smith, whose mezzotint portraits are much prized, were among the artistic notabilities of their time.

An artist who painted naval events in the wars which began with the destruction of the Spanish Fleet by Sir George Byng in 1718 was Peter Monamy, a Jersey man who modelled his style on the Van de Velde. He supplied the gallery in Vauxhall Gardens with pictures

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of naval battles, of which engraved examples here include the capture of Portobello (No. 39c) and several other events. It was Monamy who received a commission from Byng, Lord Torrington, to decorate his carriage with naval trophies. Many of the engravings of this date were published by the firm which, under the styles of John Bowles, Carington Bowles, and Bowles and Carver, flourished for the greater part of the eighteenth century as printsellers in St. Paul's Churchyard and elsewhere, producing among other work numbers of humorous mezzotints illustrating the social life of the age. About this time Anson made his famous voyage of circumnavigation, which lasted from September, 1740, to June, 1744, and in the appendix will be found an engraving of his capture of the *Nuestra Senora de Cavadonga*, possibly after a painting of this exploit which was shown at the Naval Exhibition in 1891. A noteworthy item (No. 43a) is that which, in a series of four circular engravings on one sheet, illustrates the capture of the *Northumberland* by a French squadron. This plate was engraved by George Bickham, whose satirical medleys, specimens of penmanship, sheets of music, etc., are much desired by collectors. Before the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle was signed, Robert Short commemorated the victories of Anson and Hawke in 1747 with two sets of engravings (Nos. 50a and 52a) of the captured men-of-war, prints which are exceedingly scarce in complete state.

Among the incidents of the Seven Years' War there are included illustrations of the proceedings of Watson and Pocock in the Indian Ocean; Byng's unfortunate action; the famous engagement off Cape François, in which Nelson's uncle, Maurice Suckling, came into public notice; Boscawen's victory off Lagos in 1759; and the great battle of Quiberon Bay. During this period several notable names appear, Brooking, Paton, and Swaine, painters; Ravenet, Canot, and Josiah Boydell, engravers; with John Boydell, uncle and partner of the last-named, the famous publisher and alderman of London. Charles Brooking began life as a ship painter in Deptford Dockyard; Richard Paton did numerous battle pieces, many of which were exhibited at the Royal Academy—Admiral Knowles was his patron, and took him to sea; it is curious that the paintings by Paton of his patron's battles in the West Indies do not appear to have been engraved; while Francis Swaine was principally a book illustrator, and engravings of his work are not scarce. Simon François Ravenet and Pierre Charles Canot were engravers who came over from France, and both men were brilliant workers and masters of line engraving. John Boydell has an unique reputation as a publisher. He was

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the founder of the Shakespeare gallery, and a Lord Mayor of London.

During the War of American Independence, 1775-1783, Dominic Serres, Robert Dodd, Nicholas Pocock, and the Cleveleys appear among the artists, with the names of many well-known engravers. Dominic Serres was a French sailor, and, the vessel in which he served having been captured by a British frigate, he came to England as a prisoner, studied art, and was made Marine Painter to the King by George III. Robert Dodd began painting towards the end of the war, and his work was very popular. He lived on the river and visited the ships at the Nore to make sketches. Nicholas Pocock began life in the Merchant Navy, and was a seaman before he was a painter. Much of his work was done at Bristol. The Cleveleys, John and Robert, were also well acquainted with the sea. John Cleveley served in the Arctic expedition under Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, when Nelson was a youngster in the *Carcass*, one of the two ships which went to the North. Robert Cleveley was Marine Painter to the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV.

It is at this period that the engravings from naval histories, magazines, and other books illustrative of naval life, become common. In the early part of the nineteenth century, Ackermann and other publishers issued volumes illustrated with coloured aquatints in a manner which was, as Blagdon said in Orme's *Life of Nelson* "most calculated to impress the mind with correct ideas of the arduous struggles which have immortalised the British name." Books of this class were the *Historic, Military and Naval Anecdotes, &c.*, and *The Naval Achievements of Great Britain from the Year 1793 to 1817*.

With the Great War on the coming of the French Revolution and the struggle with Napoleon, Philip James de Loutherbourg, J. T. Serres, and Thomas Luny are additional artists who come into notice, while many of the engravings are after the work of naval officers who were present in the actions depicted. De Loutherbourg, who was originally a scenic artist, painted frequently from sketches made by naval officers, and his pictures are remarkable for accuracy of costume and similar details. J. T. Serres, a son of Dominic, was employed by the Board of Admiralty and was Marine Painter to the King. Thomas Luny is said to have gone to sea as a purser and to have been present at the Battle of the Glorious First of June. Deprived of the use of his fingers by an attack of paralysis, he continued to work, having to grip his brush in the palms of his hands, or, as an alternative, hold it between his teeth. After the beginning of the nineteenth century the increased

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public interest in naval matters is shown by the greater number of artists and engravers who took part in the work, and the many publishers who issued naval prints. Naturally the battles of Nelson form a prominent feature in the multitude of engravings and aquatints which now poured out, although as a matter of interest it is worth noting that the prints representing the Glorious First of June were almost as numerous as those of Trafalgar. It was not until after the end of the Great War that lithography began to take the place of engraving as a medium of artistic expression, and from about the date of the battle of Navarino prints produced by this process become more and more frequent in the catalogue. This method of reproduction was popular mainly because it was cheap, but in accomplished hands it was, and is, capable of giving highly finished and truly artistic results. Of the later artists the more prominent names are those of W. J. Huggins, W. Knell, E. T. Dolby, W. Simpson, and Oswald Brierley; while among the lithographers and publishers the better known are Spooner, Day, Colnaghi and Graves.

A few more of the scarcer prints in Sir Charles Cust's collection may be referred to. The aquatint after Captain Miller of Rodney's action with De Grasse in the West Indies (No. 88b), and the aquatint after Luny of the attack on Gibraltar (No. 92b) may be mentioned amongst those dealing with the War of Independence. Of later date are Weber's aquatint of Howe's victory on the Glorious First of June (No. 102c); the aquatint after J. T. Serres of the capture of the *Diamond* (No. 114a); Weber's aquatint of the Battle of the Nile (No. 134a); and a set of five aquatints after Captain Brenton of Saumarez's actions in July, 1801, published for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who fell (No. 157c)—this extremely rare set is seldom seen complete. The print after P. Fyers (No. 155d) of the Battle of Copenhagen is scarce, and that from a drawing made by an eyewitness of the engagement between Dance and Linois (No. 163b) is seldom met with. A pair of aquatints much to be desired represent the defence of the *Entreprenant* (No. 208a), and still scarcer in this country is the French lithograph of the capture of the *Guerrière* (No. 226a), while Pocock's four drawings of the capture of the *Java* (No. 228a), are an extremely rare and highly-valued set. Of the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon* prints the pair of aquatints (No. 231b) are the most to be prized, and a print difficult to find is that of the last duel of the Great War (No. 286a in the Appendix). If any of the readers of this volume possess copies of these prints they will do wisely in treasuring them as a small investment, for they will surely rise in value.

Prints of Naval Battles.

1. FIRST INVASION OF BRITAIN BY THE ROMANS.

B.C. 55.

Julius Cæsar, after defeating and annihilating a combined fleet of Britain and Veneti, turned his attention to the island across the Straits of Dover. The Britons, discovering his designs, collected an army together to resist the invaders. Cæsar with a strong fleet sailed up the Channel and found a good landing-place near to where Walmer Castle now stands. Disembarkation, however, was difficult, the men laden with arms and armour were obliged to jump into deep water, and the attempt would have been totally defeated had not Cæsar brought his lighter craft close in to shore and taken the Britons in the flank. Many of the Roman soldiers reached dry ground and presently the Britons fled, and from a safe distance sent envoys to sue for peace.

- a. *Line engraving, 7½ by 8½; engraved by L. P. Boitard. No publisher or date given (circa 1744).*
- b. *Line engraving, 5 by 7½; after W. Hamilton; engraved by Grainger. Published August 6, 1803, by J. Stratford, No. 112, Holborn Hill.*

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2. ACTION OFF SLUYS.

June 24. 1340.

Edward III. early in January, 1340, formally assumed the title King of France and determined to maintain his rights by force of arms. While at Ipswich he received information that Philip of Valois had fitted out a fleet to oppose him and was assembling the ships at Sluys. Edward proposed at once to proceed thither to the encounter, and with two hundred ships, shortly to be reinforced by an additional fifty, he sailed. He commanded the fleet in person and was attended by the Earls of Derby, Northampton, Arundel and Huntingdon, with Sir Robert Morley. On Saturday, June 24, the English arrived off Sluys, and at 11 a.m., placing his larger ships in the van, crowded with archers, Edward ordered his fleet to engage the enemy. Sir Robert Morley, the Earls of Huntingdon and Northampton and Sir Walter Manny were foremost in the fight, and a close engagement ensued; the archers poured in an incessant stream of arrows; nobles, knights and men-at-arms swarmed up the sides of the French ships, leaped on the decks and fought till each deck was piled with corpses and each scupper ran with blood. But at last victory declared itself on the English side. The *Christopher*, *Edward*, *Katherine* and *Rose*, with several other ships, were re-captured, and the French took to flight. The loss to the French is stated to have been about thirty thousand, and to the English four thousand.

a. Line engraving, 13 by $7\frac{3}{4}$. No artists' names or publisher given.

OPERATIONS IN 1350.

3. ACTION OF L'ESPAGNOLS SUR MER.

August 29. 1350.

The King of France incited the Spaniards to commit acts of piracy on English vessels trading for wine to Bayonne, and so elated were they by their successes that they equipped a powerful squadron under Charles de la Cerda, to make a descent upon England. Sailing through the English Channel, as far as Sluys, in Flanders, they robbed and murdered the crews of all the English ships they met.

Edward III. being informed of these movements, assembled a fleet of fifty sail and proceeded to Winchelsea, where he took the command, having under him the Black Prince, the Earl of Richmond, Sir Walter Manny, and four hundred knights. After waiting three days to intercept the Spaniards on their return, the two fleets came in sight of each other on August 29. Though the enemy had a great advantage in size and superiority of their ships, the English bowmen plied their arrows so effectually, that the Spaniards were unable to remain on deck, and the English ships, led by their chivalrous King, pushed home the attack. The cog *Thomas*, with Edward on board, in ramming a heavy ship, unfortunately sprung a leak and sank, the King and the greater part of the crew escaping by boarding and taking one of the enemy's ships. The Spaniards were completely beaten. Twenty-six vessels were captured, and Edward gained for himself the title "King of the Sea."

a. *Line engraving, 5¼ by 7⅛, after R. Cleveley; engraved by R. Rhodes.
Published by R. Bowyer, Pall Mall, June, 1799.*

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4. LORD BERKELEY'S VICTORY OFF MILFORD HAVEN.

August. 1405.

A French squadron, under Marshal de Rieux, Renard de Hangest and others, arrived off Milford Haven at the beginning of August, 1405, with a hundred and forty ships and a large army intending to invade England. This formidable display received a severe check from an English fleet under Lord Berkeley and the renowned Harry Pay, a celebrated sea-rover, who destroyed or burnt fifteen of their vessels, thus frustrating their design.

a. *Line engraving, 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 7 $\frac{1}{8}$, after R. Cleveley; engraved by Rhodes.
Published by R. Bowyer, Historic Gallery, Pall Mall, July 1, 1801.*

5. ACTION OFF BREST.

August 10. 1512.

Early in this year war was declared with France, and in May a fleet under Sir Edward Howard convoyed an army to Conquet and Brest, burning the towns and laying the country waste. Alarmed at the action of the English, the French fleet sailed from Brest under the command of Sieur Hervé de Porzmoguer. Howard, however, was reinforced by an English squadron of twenty-five large ships, under Sir Thomas Knivet in the *Regent* (the first ship built in Woolwich Dockyard), and on

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August 10 the fleets met off Brest and an engagement took place.

The *Regent* and the *Cordelière*, the latter the largest ship in the French fleet, attacked each other as if by mutual consent. They grappled, but unfortunately the *Cordelière* took fire and with her antagonist blew up. Sir Thomas Knivet and seven hundred Englishmen, with Porzmoguer and nine hundred Frenchmen, perished in this catastrophe. The French then retired to Brest and the English continued cruising in the Channel. This is said to be the first action in which large guns were used at sea.

- a. *Line engraving depicting the Cordelière blowing up. 5 by 7½, after R. Cleveley; engraved by J. G. Walker, and published by R. Bowyer, Pall Mall, May 1, 1804.*
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6. ACTION AT SPITHEAD.

July 19. 1545.

In 1544 Henry VIII. declared war against France, attacked and took Boulogne. The French King drew all his naval force together to attempt the recapture of the town. For this purpose it was ordered to proceed to England, and on July 19 a formidable force, consisting of one hundred and fifty large ships, arrived off Portsmouth. On its appearance King Henry ordered all the vessels that

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were ready in port to proceed to the attack. The *Mary Rose*, one of the finest ships, was upset on her way through Spithead in a light squall, and sank, Sir George Carew, her captain, and the crew, with the exception of thirty-five, perishing. The whole force that England could produce at this time was sixty ships. The chief part of the fighting took place between the row-galleys of the French and some of the English ships, the *Great Harry* bearing the brunt of the action. The French were completely routed.

- a. *Line engraving, 19 by 69 $\frac{3}{4}$, from a coeval painting at Cowdry in Sussex, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Anthony Browne Lord Montague; engraved by James Basire. Published June 1, 1778.*
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7. ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE SPANISH ARMADA.

July 21-30. 1588.

Spain, stirred to action by the exploits of Drake and his comrades, fitted out a formidable fleet (afterwards known as "La Felicísima Armada," or "L'Armada Invincible") to crush and annihilate England. The fleet consisted of one hundred and thirty-two large ships and numerous smaller vessels, mounting three thousand one hundred and sixty-five guns and containing thirty-four thousand two hundred and fourteen sailors, soldiers, marines and slaves, under the command of the Duke of



Painted by Oswald W. Brierley.

Engraved by A. Willmore.

DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA.

The Attack of the "Vanguard."

July, 1588.

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Medina Sidonia. Charles Howard, Earl of Effingham, with Sir Francis Drake, Sir John Hawkins and other distinguished seamen, were selected to command the English fleet, which consisted in all of one hundred and forty-three vessels, thirty-four being King's ships and the others mostly privateers, containing only fifteen thousand men. On July 19 the enemy appeared in the English Channel. Howard, who had been waiting off Plymouth for some of his ships, attacked on July 21. So animated was the fire which the English seamen kept up that the Spaniards were thrown into confusion. Several of their ships got foul of one another and much damage was done. Two days later a second engagement took place. The Spaniards were unable to depress their guns to the level of their adversaries' hulls, and many of the shots they fired passed over the English ships and damaged their own vessels. Owing to the ammunition running out in the English ships a cessation of firing took place, and on the 27th the Armada anchored off Calais. Howard then fitted eight fireships and with these drove the Spaniards from their moorings; he attacked again off Gravelines and forced the remains of this once proud fleet to retreat back to Spain. The survivors arrived there in September, having lost fifty of their ships and ten thousand one hundred and eighty-five men.

- a. *Aquatint in colours*, 23½ by 31, after P. J. de Loutherbourg, by J. C. Stadler and R. Pollard. Published by R. Bowyer, *Historic Gallery*, Pall Mall, March, 1797.
- b. *Line engraving*, 8½ by 11½, after P. J. de Loutherbourg, by W. H. Worthington. Published by R. Bowyer, *Pall Mall*, October 1, 1805.

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- c. *Line engraving, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{3}{4}$. Depicting the engagement off Start Point, near Plymouth ; engraved by B. Cole. No publisher or date given.*
- d. *Set of ten line engravings, $9\frac{3}{4}$ by 19, with plan and account. Taken from the tapestries in the House of Lords, which were unfortunately destroyed by fire ; after C. Lempriere ; engraved and published by John Pine, June 24, 1739.*
- e. *Pair of line engravings, $15\frac{3}{8}$ by $27\frac{1}{4}$, "The Armada sailing from Ferrol," and "Drake in the 'Revenge,'" after Oswald W. Brierley ; engraved by David Law. Published by Henry Graves & Co., 6, Pall Mall, 1882.*
- f. *Line engraving, $18\frac{1}{2}$ by $32\frac{3}{4}$, "The Attack of the 'Vanguard,'" after Oswald W. Brierley ; engraved by A. Willmore. Published by The Art Union of London, 112, Strand, London, 1883.*
- g. *Dutch line engraving, 18 by 48, depicting "The Action off Calais," after Johannes Remius ; engraved by R. Lubens Friso. Published in Amsterdam by Wilhel Jan. No date given.*
- h. *Line engraving, $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $17\frac{3}{4}$, entitled, "The Invincible Armada defeated." No artists given. Done according to Act of Parliament, 1739.*
- i. *Line engraving, 5 by $7\frac{3}{8}$, after Donaldson ; engraved by Tomlinson. Published June 9, 1804, by J. Stratford, No. 112, Holborn Hill, London.*
- j. *Line engraving, $6\frac{1}{4}$ by $11\frac{1}{4}$, depicting the action off Calais, taken from one of Pine's engravings of the House of Lords' Tapestries ; engraved for the Universal Magazine, 1750, by J. Hinton, at the Kings Arms in St. Paul's Churchyard, London.*
- k. *Line engraving, 6 by $8\frac{1}{8}$, no artist's name given. Published by James Macgowen and William Davis, April 20, 1781.*
- l. *Pair of Dutch etchings, $10\frac{1}{4}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$, by Jan Lūyken. No date given (circa 1690).*

OPERATIONS IN 1596.

8. CAPTURE OF CADIZ.

June 21. 1596.

Lord Thomas Howard, the Earl of Essex, and Sir Walter Raleigh, with the following fleet, entered Cadiz harbour on June 20 :—

<i>Ark Royal</i> (55)	{ The Lord High Admiral.	<i>Rainbow</i> (26)	Sir Francis Vere.
	{ Captain A. Preston.	<i>Nonpareil</i> (56)	Sir Robert Dudley.
	{ Robert Earl of Essex.	<i>Vanguard</i> (31)	Sir John Wingfield.
<i>Repulse</i> (50)	{ Captain William Monson.	<i>Mary Rose</i> (39)	Sir George Carew.
<i>Mere Honour</i> (41)	Lord Thomas Howard.	<i>Dreadnought</i> (41)	Alexander Clifford.
<i>Warspite</i> (29)	Sir Walter Raleigh.	<i>Swiftsure</i> (41)	Robert Crosse.
<i>Lion</i> (60)	Sir Robert Southwell.	<i>Quittance</i> (25)	Sir George Gifford.
		<i>Tremontana</i> (21)	Captain King.
		<i>Crane</i> (24)	(?)

At dawn on June 21 the English vessels made for the ships within the port and pressing forward, despite a strenuous opposition, set on fire and destroyed them. The Spanish flagship *San Felipe* blew up, and by her explosion destroyed several others. Two ships only were taken, the *San Mateo* and the *San Andres*, which were added to the English navy under the names of *St. Matthew* and *St. Andrew*. All the rest were sunk, burnt or driven on shore.

After these events had taken place the English turned their attention to the city. Sir Francis Vere, at the head of a small body of troops, was first to reach the main gate, and while he was forcing it another party scaled the walls and soon the English were in the narrow streets of the town and driving the defenders into the market place, where the fight ceased. The garrison promised five hundred and twenty thousand ducats for their lives. The loss to the English was comparatively

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small. Sir John Wingfield was killed and Sir Walter Raleigh wounded.

- a. *Etching*, 10 by 13 $\frac{1}{8}$. *No artist's name or publisher given.*
 - b. *Dutch etching*, 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 11. *No artist's name or publisher given.*
 - c. *Dutch etching*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 $\frac{7}{8}$. *No artist's name or publisher given.*
-

9. DEFEAT OF A PORTUGUESE FLEET OFF SURAT.

October 29-31. 1612.

The Portuguese fitted out a squadron to capture the English trading vessels calling at Surat. Hearing that the *Dragon*, Captain Thomas Best, with the *Osiander*, Captain Christian, had just arrived, the enemy hastened to send up from Goa a squadron of four galleons and twenty-four small frigates. On October 29, Best, not to be taken by surprise, stood out to sea, and as the two English vessels came up with the enemy gave them a broadside which compelled them to sheer off for that day.

The next day the fight was renewed and three of the galleons were driven on the sands. The *Osiander*, drawing little water, was able to sail in and out and about them, and her fire compelled their crews to leave the deck and seek shelter below. On the third day Best, after sinking one of their frigates, resumed his voyage.

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The Portuguese admitted having lost one hundred and sixty men, killed, while Best had but one man killed.

- a. *Line engraving, 12 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 17 $\frac{3}{8}$. No artist's name given. Printed for William Rayner and sold at C. Danvers in ye Old Bailey.*
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10. ACTION BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND ENGLISH OFF PLYMOUTH.

August 16. 1652.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Ayscue being off Plymouth with thirty-eight sail for the protection of the English trade, fell in with Admiral de Ruyter, who, with a fleet of equal force, was convoying about fifty merchant ships down the Channel. De Ruyter bore down upon the English and engaged them with great vigour, the fight lasting from four in the afternoon until dark. Being ill supported by many ships Ayscue was unable to capture any of the Dutch ships, but sank two and killed many of their men. Sir George followed the Dutch fleet next day but could not overtake it.

- a. *Dutch etching, 10 by 13 $\frac{3}{4}$, by B. Stoopendael. No date given (circa 1710).*
- b. *Dutch etching, 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 10 $\frac{3}{8}$. No artist's name or date given.*

NAVAL BATTLES.

11. ACTION OFF DOVER.

November 30. 1652.

Admiral Blake, whose flag was flying on board the *Triumph*, was lying in Dover Roads with a fleet consisting of forty vessels, when a Dutch fleet of eighty large ships and fifteen smaller ones, commanded by Tromp, appeared. Blake immediately got under way and went in chase. Off the Ness the leading ships of the two fleets met, and a vigorous battle ensued. The *Victory*, of fifty guns, Captain John Mann, was hard pressed by the enemy; but the *Vanguard*, Captain Joseph Jordan, and some other ships coming up, rescued her. After a long and obstinate engagement the *Garland* frigate was boarded by two large Dutch ships and captured; the *Triumph* having lost her fore topmast was unable to go to her relief; and the *Bonaventure* was also taken. The English fleet then bore up for Dover Roads.

Tromp, in consequence of this action, hoisted a broom at the mast-head, indicating thereby that he would sweep the narrow seas of all English shipping.

- a. *Line engraving* . . . after K. Vettewinkel; engraved by P. Velijn.
- b. *Dutch line engraving*, 13 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 19 $\frac{5}{8}$, by Cornelis Dankerfs and Sint Jans Bruch. Published in Amsterdam.
- c. *Dutch line engraving*, 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 18 $\frac{5}{8}$, with map and description beneath. No artist's name given.

OPERATIONS IN 1653.

12. BATTLE OF PORTLAND.

February 18-20. 1653.

An English fleet of about seventy ships was in this month cruising in the Channel with nine flags flying, as follows :—

Red	{	<i>Triumph</i> (62) Admirals Blake and Deane.
	{	<i>Fairfax</i> (64) Vice-Admiral John Lawson.
	{	<i>Laurel</i> (38) Rear-Admiral Samuel Howett.
White	{	<i>Vanguard</i> (56) Admiral Monck.
	{	<i>Rainbow</i> (58) Vice-Admiral James Peacock.
	{	<i>Diamond</i> (40) Rear-Admiral Roger Martin.
Blue	{	<i>Speaker</i> (64) Admiral William Penn.
	{	<i>Victory</i> (60) Vice-Admiral Lionel Lane.
	{	<i>Assistance</i> (48) Rear-Admiral John Bourne.

Off Portland on the 18th they fell in with a Dutch squadron, under Admiral Tromp, de Ruyter and Evertzen, consisting of seventy ships of war, convoying three hundred merchantmen on their return from the Isle of Rhé. About twenty English ships were first to engage the enemy, and were nearly annihilated by the overwhelming number of the Dutch, but as soon as the remainder of the fleet arrived the Dutch endeavoured to make their escape, and on the 19th arrived off the Isle of Wight. Blake then re-engaged with great desperation, and after a most valiant fight drove the enemy before him and captured or destroyed eleven ships of war and sixty merchantmen. Fifteen hundred men were killed and seven hundred taken prisoners.

- a. *Line engraving*, $5\frac{1}{8}$ by 7, after R. Cleveley by E. W. Thompson. Published by R. Bowyer, Pall Mall, June 1, 1803.
- b. *Dutch etching*, $6\frac{7}{8}$ by $13\frac{1}{4}$, by M. Küsell. Published March 24, 1653.
- c. *Dutch etching, with portrait of Admiral Tromp*, 15 by $11\frac{7}{8}$, by Rombart vander Hooge. No date given (circa 1690).
- d. *Dutch line engraving*, $7\frac{5}{8}$ by $11\frac{3}{4}$. No artist's name or date given.

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13. BATTLE OFF THE COAST OF ESSEX.

June 2-3. 1653.

An English fleet, consisting of about one hundred and five ships and sixteen thousand men, fell in with the Dutch under Admirals Tromp, de Witte, and de Ruyter, off Yarmouth Road on June 2, and a severe engagement took place. Admiral Deane was killed and the Dutch Rear-Admiral Van Kelson, whose ship was blown up. Admiral Blake joined in the night with eighteen ships, and on the 3rd renewed the attack with even more vigour, and claimed a victory. The Dutch were driven into the Texel, eleven of their ships and thirteen hundred prisoners, including six captains and two rear-admirals, being captured. Seven ships were sunk and two blown up. The English lost Admiral Deane and one hundred and twenty-six men, who were killed, and two hundred and thirty-six wounded, but no ships were taken from them.

a. *Line engraving, 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 7, after R. Cleveley, by J. G. Walker. Published by R. Bowyer, Pall Mall, November, 1803.*

N.B.—The date of the action on this print, July 13, is inaccurate.

b. *Dutch etching, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 11 $\frac{3}{4}$, by E. Wolfgang. No date given.*

OPERATIONS IN 1653.

14. BATTLE OFF SCHEVENINGEN.

July 31. 1653.

On July 24, 1653, Tromp sailed out of Maas with eighty men-of-war and five fireships. Admiral Blake's wound in the action off the Essex coast incapacitated him for service; but Monck, Penn and Lawson were ready for the enemy, and weighed on the 28th for the attack with about an equal number of ships. On the 30th both fleets fell in with each other off Scheveningen, and at seven o'clock began the last and bloodiest fight of the first Dutch war. Monck is said to have given the orders, "No quarter," "No captures!" The enemy got the wind; their fireships plunged in amongst the English, setting on fire the *Oak*, *Hunter* and *Triumph*. Tromp fell dead, shot through the heart, and with him fell the courage of his people. One by one the Dutch ships fled, pursued by the English till they reached the shelter of the Texel. It is confirmatory of Monck's reported orders that six of the Dutch ships were sunk, twenty-six burned, and five thousand men killed, but no prize was brought back. The English lost two hundred and fifty, killed, and seven hundred wounded.

- a. *Dutch etching, 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 20 $\frac{1}{4}$, by C. Visscher. No date given. (Probably contemporary.)*
- b. *Pair of Dutch etchings, 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. No artist's name or date given.*
- c. *Dutch etching, 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 14 $\frac{3}{8}$. No artist's name or date given.*

NAVAL BATTLES.

15. DUTCH DEFEATED OFF HARWICH.

June 3. 1665.

Admiral Opdam received orders from Holland to attack the English fleet, and so, on May 13 he sailed from the Texel, and fell in with the English fleet, consisting of one hundred and ten ships, under the command of the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, and the Earl of Sandwich. On June 1 the Dutch fleet of one hundred and twenty sail gave chase to the English and arrived off Harwich on the 3rd, when the wind changed. The English now gained the weather-gage and sailed straight through the enemy's lines, dividing their fleet and causing the utmost confusion. In the subsequent action the *Royal Charles* engaged Admiral Opdam's flagship with such effect that before long she blew up, with the admiral and all on board. The van of the Dutch fleet, without attempting to rescue the rear, made for the Texel, leaving the English victorious. Twenty-four ships were captured, burnt or sunk, and two thousand five hundred prisoners taken.

a. *Line engraving, 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 7 $\frac{1}{8}$, after D. Serres; engraved by J. Fittler.*

Published by R. Bowyer, Pall Mall, February, 1795.

b. *Dutch etching, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 12 $\frac{7}{8}$. No artist's name or date given.*



Engraved by W. Nieuwhoff.

Painted by K. Vettewinkel from W. Van de Velde's drawing.

THE THIRD DAY OF "THE FOUR DAYS FIGHT."

June 3, 1666.

OPERATIONS IN 1665—1666.

16. ATTACK ON DUTCH SHIPS AT BERGEN.

August 3-4. 1665.

Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Tiddiman made an attack on a Dutch convoy in the Port of Bergen. The English admiral, with perhaps more valour than discretion, sailed right under the Dutch batteries. The *Hector* was sunk, with Captain John Cuttle and her crew, and among other captains who fell were John Utber of the *Guernsey*, Vincent Pearce of the *Bryar*, Thomas Haward of the *Prudent Mary*, Thomas Seale of the *Breda*, and probably, though this is not quite certain, James Lamb of the *Anne*, and after sustaining the action for some while, Tiddiman slipped his cables and drew off, defeated.

a. Dutch etching, 111 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, by A. Bloem. No date given (circa 1674).

17. "THE FOUR DAYS' FIGHT" OFF THE NORTH FORELAND.

June 1-4. 1666.

The Dutch fitted out a fleet under the command of Admirals de Ruyter, C. Tromp, and Evertzen, consisting of seventy-one ships of the line, twelve frigates, thirteen fireships and eight yachts. The Duke of Albemarle and Prince Rupert were in the Downs with an equal force, but on the very day de Ruyter weighed anchor Prince Rupert sailed with about thirty ships to guard

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the Channel from the French, and Albemarle, with only sixty vessels, was left to face the full force of the enemy. He did not shrink from the encounter, but attacked the Dutch and plunged into a struggle which continued for four days and in which, though beaten, the English won the esteem and admiration of their foes.

The *Essex* and *Swiftsure* were taken, and the *Henry* nearly shared the same fate but was gallantly rescued by her consorts. On the third day Prince Rupert hove in sight and Albemarle again hoped for victory, but at this juncture the finest ship of his fleet, the *Royal Prince*, ran on a shoal and was forced to surrender with all her men. On the fourth day Albemarle reluctantly drew off his shattered fleet, having lost twenty ships and destroyed ten of the enemy, and with six hundred men killed, eleven hundred wounded and about two thousand taken prisoners.

- a. *Line engraving, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$, after K. Vettewinkel from W. Van de Velde's drawing in the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam; engraved by W. Nieuwhoff. No publisher or date given.*
- b. *Dutch etching, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 16. No artist's name or date given.*
- c. *Dutch etching, $16\frac{5}{8}$ by $20\frac{1}{2}$. No artist's name or date given.*
- d. *Dutch etching, $14\frac{1}{8}$ by $20\frac{1}{4}$. No artist's name or date given. Published t'Amsterdam, by Dancker Danckerts. (Probably contemporary.)*
- e. *Dutch etching, 6 by $10\frac{5}{8}$, by J. Doesburgh. No date given (circa 1680).*
- f. *French line engraving, 8 by $12\frac{5}{8}$, after N. Ozanne, engraved by F. Dequevauviller. No date or publisher given (circa 1775).*

OPERATIONS IN 1666.

18. "THE ST. JAMES DAY FIGHT."

July 25. 1666.

The English fleet was quickly refitted after the four days' fight, and on July 24 eighty British and eighty-eight Dutch ships met once more off the North Foreland. As early as 2 a.m. on the morning of the 25th (St. James Day) the rival fleets slowly approached one another, and not until 10 a.m. did the leading vessels of the two forces arrive within gunshot. Sir Thomas Allin, as he thus came up, engaged Evertzen and the Dutch van.

The battle was of the same fierce and determined character as the preceding one; but the result was different. Prince Rupert and Monck amply avenged the defeat of the previous month, and with the loss of but one ship (the *Resolution*) they destroyed or took twenty sail of the enemy. Four thousand Dutch seamen were killed and three thousand wounded, and in addition four admirals fell and one was taken prisoner.

a. Etching, 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 33, with a list of the English ships, their captain, number, and guns. No artist's name or date given.

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19. SIR ROBERT HOLMES IN THE VLIE.

August 8-9. 1666.

Information was received that on the islands of Vlieland and Ter Schelling there were valuable magazines and stores, and behind them lay a Dutch merchant fleet of nearly two hundred sail, convoyed by only two men-of-war. At 7 a.m. on August 8 Sir Robert Holmes, with nine men-of-war, five fireships and seven ketches, set sail for the Vlie and made his way into Ter Schelling Road. There Holmes anchored the *Tiger* in which he had entered, and shifted his flag to the *Fanfan*. Captain Henry Brown of the *Richard* at once made for and grappled the larger of the two convoying ships and soon burnt her. The second man-of-war, in attempting to get clear of a fireship, backed on to a sand-bank, where she was taken. Each of the other fireships made for one of the larger merchantmen, and confusion reigned supreme amongst the Dutch vessels. The English officers were ordered not to plunder, but to destroy; and so well was this duty carried out that soon about one hundred and seventy ships were in flames. The affair was spoken of for years afterwards as "Sir Robert Holmes, his Bonfire."

On the following day, men landed without opposition on Ter Schelling, burned and plundered the villages and set fire to the storehouses.

a. Line engraving, 9 by 16½. No artist's name or publisher given.

OPERATIONS IN 1666—1667.

20. CAPTURE OF THE RUBIS.

September 18. 1666.

Sir Thomas Allin defeats a project of the French fleet from Rochelle to join Admiral de Ruyter's squadron, and captures the *Rubis* of one thousand tons and seventy guns. The French admiral was only waiting for a good excuse to return to port, and deemed this mishap sufficient cause for relinquishing his intention of strengthening the Dutch fleet. In the meantime Prince Rupert pursued the Dutch fleet under de Ruyter, who took refuge in Boulogne Roads. There he hauled his ships so close inshore that it became impossible for the English to approach. A gale sprang up and Prince Rupert was compelled to return to St. Helens.

a. *Etching*, 10 by 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. No artist's name or publisher given.

21. THE DUTCH IN THE MEDWAY.

June 11-14. 1667.

Admiral de Ruyter with seventy ships, after attacking and capturing Sheerness on June 7, entered the Thames and sailed up the Medway on the 11th. The Duke of Albemarle attempted to raise a battery to resist the invaders at Chatham, and a party under Captain Winter was despatched to strengthen Upnor Castle.

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Ships were sunk in the river to prevent the progress of the Dutch, but owing to a high tide they offered no obstacle. On the 12th de Ruyter captured the *Unity*, *Matthias* and *Crane*, and bombarded Upnor Castle. Not much more damage was done until the morning of the 13th, when the Dutch advanced further up the river and burnt the *Loyal London*, the *Great James* and the *Royal Oak*, in which the brave Captain Douglas chose to meet his death sooner than leave his station. After this the Dutch retired, carrying off in triumph the *Royal Charles*, and got safely to the sea with only the loss of two small ships.

- a. *Dutch line engraving*, 16 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 23, after D. Langendyk; engraved by M. de Sallieth. Published by Dk. Langendyk, M. de Sallieth, en *Dirk de Jong te Rotterdam* (circa 1790).
- b. *Dutch etching*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 $\frac{3}{8}$, by B. Stoopendaal. No date given (circa 1710).
- c. *Dutch etching*, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 22 $\frac{1}{4}$, by M. Comans. No date given.

22. SIR EDWARD SPRAGGE'S ACTION WITH THE DUTCH.

July 29. 1667.

Twenty of the Dutch fleet blockaded the mouth of the Thames, and ventured up as far as the Hope, where Sir Edward Spragge and Sir Joseph Jordon were lying, who immediately, on sighting the enemy, got under way and prepared for action. Sir Edward drove them as far

OPERATIONS IN 1667—1669.

as the Nore, but so small were his vessels that he was compelled to relinquish the pursuit. In the course of a few days, peace with Holland was concluded, and the Dutch returned to their own ports.

a. *Line engraving, 5 by 7, after J. Cleveley, engraved by W. H. Worthington. Published by R. Bowyer, Pall Mall, June 1, 1803.*

N.B.—The date of the action on this print is July 23.

23. SEVEN ALGERINE SHIPS DEFEATED BY THE MARY ROSE.

December 9. 1669.

The *Mary Rose* of forty-eight guns, Captain John Kempthorne, while in the Strait of Gibraltar fought a gallant action with seven Algerine pirates. The enemy attacked with great fury and boarded the English vessel, but after four hours' conflict all were beaten off and the convoy which Kempthorne had in charge was saved. The *Mary Rose* lost twelve men, killed, and eighteen wounded. Captain Kempthorne upon his arrival in England was knighted for his valour.

a. *Mezzotint, 12¼ by 15½, after W. Van de Velde; engraved by E. Kirkall and printed and sold by him in Wine Office Court, Fleet Street. No date given (circa 1725).*

b. *Etching, 9½ by 15¾, by W. Hollar. No date given. With description of the fight below. (Probably contemporary.)*

N.B.—Hollar was himself on board the *Mary Rose* in the action.

NAVAL BATTLES.

24. BATTLE OF SOLEBAY.

May 28. 1672.

The combined fleets of England and France, under the Duke of York, the Earl of Sandwich, and Count d'Estrées, sailed from Portsmouth on May 19. A fog coming on, they anchored in Solebay and remained there till the 28th, when unexpectedly the Dutch fleet, consisting of seventy-five large ships and forty frigates, appeared in the offing, under Admiral de Ruyter. The English and French cut their cables, so as to enable them more quickly to engage the enemy. The French at first acquitted themselves with much bravery, but in a short time bore up and left the fight entirely to the English. The Earl of Sandwich on board the *Royal James*, the largest vessel present, was the principal mark for the enemy's guns and for five hours stood the brunt of the conflict, until, unfortunately, she took fire and blew up, with the loss of her gallant commander and about one thousand men. Captain Sir Richard Haddock had a miraculous escape and was rescued from the sea badly wounded.

The Blue Squadron coming to the relief of the Duke of York, much damage was done to the enemy. Van Ghent and Cornelius Evertzen (the younger) were killed and de Ruyter wounded. Both fleets being now in a crippled state, as if by mutual consent they parted. The Dutch lost three of their largest ships and the English four. De Ruyter afterwards described it as the hardest fought battle he had ever been in.



Painted by W. Van de Velde.

Lithographed by W. Parrot.

BATTLE OF SOLEBAY.

May 28, 1672.

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- a. *Etching*, $10\frac{5}{8}$ by $15\frac{3}{4}$, entitled, "*Battaglia Navale*." No artist's name given.
 - b. *Line engraving*, 5 by 7, after R. Cleveley; engraved by R. Rhodes. Published by R. Bowyer, Pall Mall, December, 1797.
 - c. *Lithograph*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{3}{8}$, after W. Van de Velde, drawn by W. Parrot for Mr. Wake's *History of Southwold*. No publisher given.
 - d. *Dutch etching*, $6\frac{7}{8}$ by $11\frac{5}{8}$, by J. J. P. Hipschman. No date given.
-

25. THE TWO BATTLES OF SCHOONEVELD.

May 28 and June 4. 1673.

A combined English and French fleet, under the command of Prince Rupert and Count d'Estrées, bore down upon the Dutch fleet off Schooneveld on May 28. Sir John Harman in the *London* was vice-admiral under Prince Rupert, and Sir Edward Spragge commanded the Blue Squadron. The adversaries were nearly equal and a furious battle took place. Spragge, in the *Royal Prince*, gallantly attacked C. Tromp, who was thrice obliged to shift his flag, the ships he fought in being disabled. The action was indecisive, and night coming on, de Ruyter took refuge amongst the sands and shoals, where he knew the English would not follow him.

On June 4, the Dutch, having been reinforced by a number of fresh ships, put to sea again. The combined English and French fleets, in order to draw the Dutch off

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the coast, made as if to run away; but at 5 p.m., having shortened sail to allow the enemy to close, an action began. Spragge and C. Tromp vied with each other in acts of bravery, and their squadrons engaged ship to ship with great slaughter on both sides. Soon after 10 p.m. the Dutch stood to the south-east, and next morning the two fleets were out of sight of one another. The loss on both sides seems to have been about the same; neither fleet lost any vessels.

- a. *Dutch etching, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 16, with description beneath. No artist's name given. Published in Amsterdam by Marcus Doornick, op de Vygendam, 1673.*
- b. *Dutch etching, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 15 $\frac{1}{8}$. No artist's name or date given.*
- c. *Dutch etching, 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 18 $\frac{3}{8}$. No artist's name given. Published by J. J. van Waesberge, op't Water in de Paskaert, 1673.*
- d. *Dutch etching, 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 19 $\frac{7}{8}$. No artist's name or date given. Published by Hieronymus Sweerts, Boekverkooper op den Dam. (Probably contemporary).*

26. BATTLE OF THE TEXEL.

August 11. 1673.

The English and French combined fleet, under Prince Rupert, Sir Edward Spragge, and Comte d'Estrées, put to sea on July 17, intending to make a descent upon the coast of Zealand. The fleet arrived off the Maese and paraded up and down the coast. The Dutch bore this

OPERATIONS IN 1673.

for a fortnight, when they also put to sea in great force, consisting of one hundred sail, commanded by Admirals de Ruyter and Bancquert, while the combined fleet, including thirty French, consisted of ninety ships. On the morning of August 11 the fleets bore down to the attack. The French on this occasion were in a separate squadron, and after the first onset made sail away, leaving the English to fight the battle alone. Prince Rupert, thus deserted, found it advisable to retreat towards his own shores, and a running fight ensued. C. Tromp and Spragge, the former in the *Golden Lion*, the latter in the *Royal Prince*, engaged in a duel. After a fight of three hours Spragge lost his mainmast, so he took to his barge, intending to go on board the *Royal Charles*; unfortunately the boat was sunk by a shot close alongside the ship, and the admiral was drowned. The fight continued till night, when the Dutch hauled off and returned to their own coasts.

- a. Dutch etching, $8\frac{1}{4}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$. No artist's name or date given.
- b. Dutch etching, $10\frac{3}{4}$ by $15\frac{7}{8}$. No artist's name given. Published t' Amsterdam, by Hieronymus Sweerts, *Boeck-en Print verkooper, op den Dam in de Wackeren Hondt*, 1673.
- c. Dutch etching, $10\frac{1}{8}$ by $19\frac{3}{4}$, by B. Stoopendael. No date given (circa 1710).

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27. BATTLE OF BEACHY HEAD.

June 30. 1690.

The French fleet, commanded by Comte de Tourville, consisting of seventy-eight ships of war, besides twenty-two fireships, sailed from Brest with the intention of creating a diversion in favour of James II., and with this view made a descent on the coast of Sussex. News of this raid reached the English fleet at Spithead, and it put to sea. It was joined in the Channel by a Dutch squadron. At daylight on June 30 the rival fleets met. Herbert, Earl of Torrington, was in supreme command, with Admiral Edward Russell and Vice-Admiral Ralph Delavall commanding the Blue Squadron, and Vice-Admiral Sir John Ashby, and Rear-Admiral George Rooke commanding the Red. These squadrons bore up in line abreast and engaged the enemy's centre and rear, the Dutch meanwhile closely attacking the French van. The fight lasted throughout the day, until at 5 p.m. the combined fleet anchored. But the English had been worsted, and at 9 p.m. Torrington weighed and retreated to the eastward, followed by the French fleet as far as Rye Bay.

- a. *Etching, 4 by 15 $\frac{7}{8}$. "Exactly drawn by the direction of severall officers who were in the Engagement. By J. Drapentier, at the blew Anchor in St. Martin's Legrand." No date given. (Probably contemporary).*



Painted by B. West.

Engraved by W. Woollett.

BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.

May 19, 1692.

OPERATIONS IN 1692.

28. BATTLE OF BARFLEUR (OR LA HOGUE).

May 19-23. 1692.

The combined fleets of England and Holland sailed from Spithead on May 18, intending to harass the French and induce them to leave the shelter and safety of their ports. On the 19th the French fleet, numbering in all one hundred and ten ships under the command of Admiral Comte de Tourville, were discovered off the bay of la Hogue. The English, under Admiral Edward Russell, waited for the enemy to advance, reserving their fire until the ships were within distance of musket shot; then they poured in broadside after broadside with great rapidity. Unfortunately, a heavy fog enveloped the ships so completely that they were compelled to cease firing.

On the morning of the 20th a light breeze sprang up, and a part of the French fleet was discovered making off to the westward. The English immediately gave chase and during the next three days the enemy's ships were driven, some into Cherbourg and others into la Hogue, where they were destroyed: in all sixteen men-of-war and many transports were accounted for. This victory frustrated a design to replace James II. on the throne of England.

- a. *Line engraving, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 23 $\frac{3}{8}$, after Benjamin West; engraved by W. Woollett. Published October 18, 1781, by B. West, W. Woollett, and J. Hall.*

N.B.—Later impressions or reprints were published in St. Petersburg by J. S. Klauber.

- b. *Line engraving, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, after Isaac Sailmaker; engraved by M. Vander Gucht. No date given. (Probably contemporary).*

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- c. *Pair of etchings, 13 by 20 $\frac{1}{4}$, by J. Sarrabat. Printed and sold by P. Lea at the Atlas and Hercules in Cheapside and Westminster Hall. And by M. Taunel at Ye Golden Crosse near Ye Savoy Gate. (Probably contemporary).*
- d. *Dutch etching, 11 by 15 $\frac{5}{8}$. No artist's name or date given. Published t' Amsterdam by Petrus Schenck (circa 1700).*
- e. *Dutch etching, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 21 $\frac{3}{4}$, by R. de Hooge. Published a' Amsterdam by Aart Dirksz. Oossaan, en Pieter, Rotterdam, 1692.*
- f. *French line engraving, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 $\frac{3}{4}$, after B. West, engraved by E. Voysard. No publisher or date given.*

29. THE DISASTER TO THE SMYRNA FLEET.

June 17. 1693.

Sir George Rooke had orders to convoy the Mediterranean fleet, consisting of English, Dutch, Swedish, and Danish ships, past the Strait of Gibraltar. A French fleet of seventy-one sail of the line was sent to intercept this convoy. Rooke's force consisted of the following ships:—

Royal Oak (64)	Admiral Sir George Rooke.	Princess Anne (48)	Captain W. Wakelin.
	Captain G. Elwes.	Tiger Prize (48)	„ R. Sincock.
Breda (62)	Rear-Admiral Thomas Hopsonn.	Woolwich (46)	„ C. Myngs.
		Newcastle (46)	„ J. Baker.
Monmouth (58)	Captain P. Pickard.	Chatham (44)	„ J. Leader.
Lumley Castle (56)	„ G. Meester.	Smyrna Factor (40)	„ E. Littleton.
Monck (52)	„ S. Fairborne.	Sheerness (28)	„ J. Norris.
Lion (52)	„ T. Gardiner.	Lark (16)	„ P. Wooton.
Loyal Merchant (50)	„ P. Harris.	And eight fireships and bombs.	

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On June 17, off Lagos Bay, the French formed to attack. Sir George instantly ordered the convoy to make the best of its way into Cadiz, Ferrol, and St. Lucia. At 6 p.m. the enemy opened fire upon the two leeward-most ships, who after a gallant resistance had to surrender. At about 10 p.m. the Dutch merchant ships tacked and stood in shore, leaving the English to continue on the same tack, and the next morning Sir George Rooke found fifty-four merchant ships captured. The loss, which principally fell upon the Dutch, was very severe, the whole valued at a million sterling.

a. *Line engraving, 9½ by 13½, engraved by M. Vander Gucht. Sold by James Blackwell in Bernards Inn Gate in Holborn. No date given. (Probably contemporary).*

30. ROOKE'S VICTORY OFF VIGO.

October 12. 1702.

On October 9 Sir George Rooke received intelligence that a fleet of Spanish galleons, convoyed by a French squadron, had arrived at Vigo, and immediately he set sail. On arriving off Vigo on October 12, Rooke sent Vice-Admiral Hopsonn in the *Torbay* to force the boom at the entrance to the harbour, which was satisfactorily carried out. Fifteen English and ten Dutch men-of-war then

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entered the harbour and attacked the enemy with great success. The French admiral, finding the English had landed men, captured the forts and a part of the town, and gave orders to set fire to the shipping; but before the orders could be carried out the English captured a great many of the vessels and only ten were burnt. The total loss to the French was seventeen ships. Four Spanish galleons were also taken by the English, and five by the Dutch. It is said that on board these vessels were twenty million "pieces of eight" and a great quantity of valuable merchandise.

- a. *Line engraving, 5 by 7, after R. Cleveley and R. Smirke; engraved by J. G. Walker.*
- b. *Line engraving, $19\frac{1}{4}$ by $26\frac{1}{2}$. No artist's name or publisher given (circa 1714).*
- c. *Dutch etching, $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $18\frac{5}{8}$. No artist's name or date given. Published Te Amsterdam by Nicolas Chevalier, Boekverkooper, by het Oude Heere Logement, in de Curieuse Ruyter.*

31. BATTLE OF MALAGA.

August 13. 1704.

A British fleet, under Sir George Rooke and Vice-Admirals Cloudesley Shovell, and Leake, gave chase to a French fleet consisting of fifty battleships and nineteen

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smaller craft under the command of Admiral Comte de Toulouse, whose object was to effect a junction with a Spanish fleet in order to recapture Gibraltar. After a long pursuit the French were brought to action off Malaga. Rooke, being short of ammunition, was anxious for close quarters, but the French kept their distance. The battle throughout was most vigorous and but for Toulouse avoiding a close action it might have gone badly for the English. As night approached the French retreated to Toulon. No ships were lost on either side, and, the designs of Toulouse to join the Spanish fleet being frustrated, the English claimed a victory.

- a. *Line engraving, 17 by 24, after I. Sailmaker, and sold by J. Smith at ye Pickter shop in Exeter Exchange, and by R. Hulton at ye corner of Pall Mall, over against ye Haymarket. No date given. (Probably contemporary).*
- b. *Dutch line engraving, $17\frac{5}{8}$ by $15\frac{5}{8}$, after Paulus Decker, engraved by John August Corvinus. No publisher or date given (circa 1724).*
- c. *Line engraving, 8 by $13\frac{3}{4}$. No artist's name or publisher given. From Captain George Berkeley's *Naval History of Britain*. (Published 1756).*
- d. *Pair French line engravings, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{3}{4}$, after N. Ozanne, engraved by F. Dequevauviller. No publisher or date given (circa 1755).*
- e. *Line engraving, 12 by $17\frac{5}{8}$. Published by William Rayner. No date given.*
- f. *Dutch etching, $11\frac{3}{8}$ by $15\frac{5}{8}$. No artist's name or date given.*

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32. LEAKE'S VICTORY OFF CABRITA POINT.

March 10. 1705.

Sir John Leake, while off Cabrita Point, fell in with a French squadron commanded by Admiral de Pointis making for the Barbary shore; he immediately gave chase and, after a sharp fight, captured the French sixty-gun ship *Arrogant* and drove on shore the *Magnanime* and the *Fleur-de-lys*, which were totally destroyed. Two other ships attempted to escape, but were afterwards captured by the Dutch. Sir John Leake then set sail to the relief of Gibraltar.

a. *Dutch etching*, 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 13 $\frac{5}{8}$, by John Christian Marchand, Norimbergæ.
No date given.

b. *Line engraving*, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. *No artist's name or date given.*

N.B.—The date of the action on this print is March 20, 170 $\frac{4}{5}$.

33. TAKING OF BARCELONA.

September 2-28. 1705.

Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovell and Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, with a English fleet, having on board twelve thousand troops, arrived off Barcelona on August 11. Barcelona was in possession of the French, and as the English vessels appeared within range of the batteries they were at once fired upon. On

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September 2 the troops were landed and the castle of Montjuich was stormed, the Prince of Hessen falling in the assault. On the 23rd, after a general bombardment in which the navy co-operated on shore as well as afloat, the city agreed to capitulate. On the 28th the terms of surrender were formally arranged, and a few days afterwards the place was occupied.

a. *Line engraving, 12 by 17 $\frac{3}{8}$. No artist's name or date given.*

34. BOMBARDMENT OF TOULON.

July and August. 1707.

The combined English and Dutch forces assisted by the fleet under Sir Cloudesley Shovell and Prince Eugene. One hundred guns were landed from the different ships for the batteries, and a great number of seamen to serve them; Sir Thomas Dilkes also bombarded the town from the fleet. Notwithstanding the success which at one time seemed likely, it was deemed prudent to withdraw from before the place. The French, however, sustained much loss, for, in addition to eight of their largest ships being burnt, several magazines and one hundred and thirty houses were destroyed.

a. *Line engraving, 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 17 $\frac{1}{4}$. No artist's name or date given. Printed for William Rayner, according to Act of Parliament.*

NAVAL BATTLES.

35. WAGER'S ACTION OFF CARTHAGENA.

May 28. 1708.

Commodore Wager, while in command of the West India squadron, consisting of four ships, received intelligence of a Spanish squadron off Carthagená having on board specie to the value of forty-eight million "pieces of eight." He immediately gave chase, but the Spanish admiral considered the British force too insignificant to notice, and so continued on his course. In attempting to weather the island of Baru, the Spaniards tacked, and came within range of the British. Wager immediately engaged the Spanish flagship himself and after a fierce encounter blew her up with all hands. This event created the greatest confusion among the Spaniards and the remaining ships surrendered. Commodore Wager was promoted to rear-admiral for his plucky attack and capture.

- a. *Line engraving, $5\frac{3}{8}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$; engraved by J. Landseer, from Sir Charles Wager's monument in Westminster Abbey. Published by R. Bowyer, London, January 2, 1805.*
- b. *Line engraving, $12\frac{3}{8}$ by $17\frac{5}{8}$. No artist's name or date given.*

OPERATIONS IN 1711.

36. DUGAY TROUIN'S ATTACK ON RIO JANEIRO.

September 12-21, 1711.

An association was formed in France, headed by the famous corsair Dugay Trouin, with a capital of about £50,000 to fit up a fleet, consisting in all of seventeen vessels, which sailed from Brest in June, 1711, for Rio Janeiro. On September 11 the fleet made the coast, and decided upon an immediate attack. The Portuguese then in possession of the place had received warning from England that Trouin was on his way out, so they strengthened the batteries and were ready for him. On the 12th the French entered the port, but Trouin, finding the town well defended, opened a siege.

On September 21 the Portuguese, having already refused to entertain a summons to surrender, were driven out of the town, which was then occupied by the French. Negotiations for its ransom went on until October 10, when terms were finally agreed upon, and on November 13 Trouin weighed anchor and sailed for France.

The treasure gained was put upon the flagship and two other ships, but on the passage home, when off the Azores, three vessels foundered with all hands, including two that carried the money. In spite of this mishap each member of the association received a profit of 92%.

a. *Lithograph*, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 22 $\frac{7}{8}$. *Eigenthum, Druck in Verlag v. F. Silber in Berlin, Louisenstr. 53. Gegen Nachdruck geschützi.*

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37. SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR.

February 10—June 16. 1727.

Towards the end of 1726 Spain made preparations for a siege of Gibraltar, and on December 24 Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Wager hoisted his flag in the *Kent*, 70, and took command of a fleet fitted out at Portsmouth as a reply to this threat. On January 19, 1727, Wager sailed for Gibraltar. On February 10, the British fleet having arrived, Colonel Jasper Clayton, the lieutenant-governor, made a spirited attack upon a new battery the Spaniards were erecting; and Sir Charles Wager, on the evening of the 11th, sent the *Tiger*, 50, *Dursley Galley*, 20, and *Solebay*, 6, to throw a flanking fire upon the Spanish lines from the eastward. From this time the Spaniards prosecuted the siege in earnest, but as they had no large vessels they accomplished little. Sir Charles without much difficulty made prizes of several merchantmen and seized nearly all the vessels employed by the enemy within the bay. So matters went on until June 16, when, preliminaries of peace having been agreed upon, hostilities ceased.

a. *Dutch etching, 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, with a description in Dutch below. No artist's name or date.*

OPERATIONS IN 1739.

38. CAPTURE OF THE ST. JOSEPH.

September 23. 1739.

The *Chester* and *Canterbury* captured the St. Joseph, a Spanish carracca ship.

a. *Line engraving, 10¼ by 13½, after P. Monamy; engraved by R. Parr. Printed for Bowles & Carver, No. 69, St. Paul's Church Yard, and Robert Wilkinson, No. 58, Cornhill. (Probably contemporary).*

39. CAPTURE OF PORTOBELLO.

November 21. 1739.

Vice-Admiral Edward Vernon, in command of a British fleet of six men-of-war, chased a Spanish fleet into the harbour of Portobello on November 20. Vernon, having captured the ships, turned his attention to the forts. On the 21st, after a short bombardment, the admiral sent a party ashore and the seamen clambered up the ramparts, silenced the batteries, and advanced on the town. The Spaniards then capitulated. The loss to the British was slight, but to the Spanish heavy. Treasure to the value of 10,000 dollars was seized and distributed among the captors. Captains Charles Knowles and Boscawen were ordered to destroy the forts and the city walls, but owing to the strength and

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thickness of the latter they were not completely razed until December 6.

- a. *Line engraving, $11\frac{1}{4}$ by $14\frac{1}{2}$. No artist's name given. Published April 25, 1740.*
- b. *Line engraving, 15 by $19\frac{1}{4}$. No artist's name given. Printed for Thomas Bowles in St. Paul's Churchyard and published April 21, 1740.*
- c. *Line engraving, $10\frac{3}{8}$ by 14, after P. Monamy; engraved by R. Parr. Printed for Bowles & Carver, 69, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Robert Wilkinson, No. 58, Cornhill. (Probably contemporary).*
- d. *Line engraving, 13 by $17\frac{7}{8}$. No artist's name or date given. Printed for William Rayner and sold at C. Danvers in the Old Bayli. Done according to Act of Parliament.*

40. CAPTURE OF THE PRINCEZA.

April 18. 1740.

The Spanish ship *Princeza*, 74, was captured off Cape Finisterre by the *Lenox*, *Orford* and *Kent*, Captains C. Mayne, Lord A. Fitzroy and Thomas Durell. The Spanish ship, out of a crew of six hundred and fifty men, had thirty-five killed and one hundred wounded. The British lost in all seventeen killed and forty wounded. The *Princeza* was a fine new ship and was added to the British Navy under the same name.

- a. *Line engraving, $10\frac{1}{4}$ by $13\frac{3}{4}$, after P. Monamy; engraved by R. Parr. Printed for Bowles & Carver, No. 69, St. Paul's Churchyard and Robert Wilkinson, No. 58, Cornhill. No date given. (Probably contemporary).*

N.B.—The date of the action on this print is April 8.

OPERATIONS IN 1741.

41. ATTACK ON CARTHAGENA.

March 4—April 14. 1741.

A British fleet under Vice-Admiral Edward Vernon, who had been reinforced by Rear-Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle in the eighty-gun ship *Cumberland*, determined to attack Carthagená, and dropped anchor in the Bay of Playa Grande on March 4. A feint was made at landing which had the effect of drawing the troops to that part of the town, whereupon the fleet was moved to the intended place of disembarkation. As the ships passed along, the Chámbara battery began to fire, but was soon silenced by the *Princess Amelia*, Captain James Hemmington. About noon on the 9th the eighty-gun ships *Norfolk*, *Russell* and *Shrewsbury*, Captains Thomas Graves, Harry Norris and Isaac Townshend, anchored close to the forts of St. Jago and St. Philip, which in an hour they so shattered that the Spaniards abandoned them and they were taken possession of. The next three days were occupied in making arrangements for the investment of Fort St. Louis. In the meantime, Captain Thomas Watson of the *Princess Caroline*, and a division of boats, was told off to attack the forts on the Baradera side, Watson having under him Captains Harry Norris, Charles Coleby, Edward Boscawen, William Laws and Thomas Cotes. Owing to bad weather this enterprise was delayed till the 19th, when at midnight the storming party attacked, and after a stout resistance carried the forts with trifling loss. On the morning of March 23 a general attack upon the remaining forts and

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batteries was begun by the following ships, under Commodore Lestock :—

<i>Boyne</i> (80)	Captain Charles Coleby.	<i>Hampton Court</i> (70)	Captain D. Dent.
<i>Princess Amelia</i> (80)	„ J. Hemmington.	<i>Suffolk</i> (70)	„ T. Davers.
<i>Prince Frederick</i> (70)	„ Lord A. Beau-clerk.	<i>Tilbury</i> (60)	„ Robert Long.

These vessels did excellent service, yet it was found expedient to withdraw them on the 24th. The next day Captain Knowles, at the head of a body of seamen, together with a military force under General Wentworth, stormed the breach in Fort St. Louis and carried it with the loss of only one man. Sickness among the troops and ill-temper among the land and sea commanders lost the reward for which they had so long toiled, and so, after a repulse with great loss at Fort Lazar, it was resolved to raise the siege, which on April 14 was accordingly done.

- a. *Line engraving, 12 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 18 $\frac{1}{8}$. No artist's name, date, or publisher given.*
- b. *Line engraving, 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 14 $\frac{5}{8}$, after H. Gravelot; engraved by C. Mosley. No publisher or date given (circa 1760).*
- c. *Line engraving, 12 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 18 $\frac{1}{8}$. No artist's name given. Printed for John Bowles at the Black-horse in Cornhill. Published according to Act of Parliament, June 1, 1741.*

OPERATIONS IN 1744.

42. MATHEWS'S ACTION OFF TOULON.

February 11. 1744.

A British fleet, consisting of the following ships, under the command of Admiral Mathews, mustered off Toulon:—

<i>Stirling Castle</i> (70)	Captain T. Cooper.	<i>Namur</i> (90)	{ Admiral T. Mathews.
<i>Warwick</i> (60)	„ T. West.		{ Captain J. Russel.
<i>Nassau</i> (70)	„ J. Lloyd.	<i>Marlborough</i> (90)	„ J. Cornwall.
<i>Somerset</i> (80)	„ G. Slater.	<i>Dorsetshire</i> (80)	„ G. Burrish.
<i>Barfleur</i> (90)	{ Rear-Admiral	<i>Essex</i> (70)	„ R. Norris.
	{ William Rowley.	<i>Rupert</i> (60)	„ J. Ambrose.
	{ Capt. M. de L'Angle.	<i>Royal Oak</i> (70)	„ E. Williams.
<i>Princess Caroline</i> (80)	„ H. Osborne.	<i>Dunkirk</i> (60)	„ C. W. Purvis.
<i>Berwick</i> (70)	„ E. Hawke.	<i>Cambridge</i> (80)	„ C. Drummond.
<i>Chichester</i> (80)	„ W. Dykes.	<i>Torbay</i> (70)	„ J. Gascoigne.
<i>Kingston</i> (60)	„ J. Lovett.		{ Vice-Admiral R.
<i>Dragon</i> (60)	„ C. Watson.	<i>Neptune</i> (90)	{ Lestock.
<i>Bedford</i> (70)	„ Hon. G.		{ Captain G. Stepney.
	Townshend.	<i>Russell</i> (80)	„ R. Long.
<i>Princessa</i> (74)	Captain R. Pett.	<i>Buckingham</i> (70)	„ J. Towry.
<i>Norfolk</i> (80)	„ Hon. J.	<i>Boyne</i> (80)	„ R. Frogmore.
	Forbes.	<i>Elizabeth</i> (70)	„ J. Lingen.
		<i>Revenge</i> (70)	„ Hon. G. Berkeley.

On February 9 a Franco-Spanish fleet, numbering in all twenty-eight sail of the line, appeared outside Toulon. On the 11th Admiral Mathews made the signal for action and immediately the British bore up and engaged the enemy. The *Namur* and *Marlborough* reduced the *Royal Philip* to a wreck, but she still had her colours flying, so Mathews resolved to try the old expedient of a fireship, which was sent in upon the enemy; unfortunately she was prematurely set on fire and blew up with all on board.

These appear to be the principal events of this encounter, which was undecisive. The loss to the British fell principally on the *Marlborough*, who lost her captain and forty-one, killed, and one hundred and twenty wounded.

a. *Plan*, 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 28, after James Main; engraved by W. H. Toms.
Published February 29, 1745, and sold by W. H. Toms in Union Court near Hatton Garden, Holborn.

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43. THE CAPTURE OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND.

May 8. 1744.

The British ship *Northumberland*, 74, Captain Thomas Watson, while cruising off the Rock of Lisbon chased and came up with three French ships, the *Mars*, *Content*, and *Venus*, and opened a heavy fire, which was immediately returned with vigour. Captain Watson being mortally wounded, the master, contrary to his commander's desire and before any of the lieutenants could get on deck, struck the colours. The *Northumberland* lost in the action eighteen men, killed, and thirty wounded; and the loss to the French was estimated at one hundred and thirty, killed and wounded. On the officers' release a court-martial was assembled, when all, except the master, were honourably acquitted, he being sentenced to the Marshalsea for life.

- a. *A series of four circular engravings on one sheet, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 14 $\frac{1}{4}$; engraved by Bickham, 1745. Published January 28, 1745, by W. Bickerton at ye Temple Exchange Coffee House, Fleet Street.*

44. CAPITULATION OF LOUISBOURG.

June 28. 1745.

An expedition against Louisbourg, under the command of the Honourable William Pepperell, sailed from Boston, Massachusetts, on March 20, and arrived at Canso

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on April 4. Commodore Warren, with a squadron consisting of the following ships, was told off to co-operate with Pepperell and reached Canso on April 22 :—

<i>Superb</i> (60)	{	Commodore Peter Warren.	{	<i>Launceston</i> (40)	Captain W. Calmady.
<i>Eltham</i> (40)	{	Captain Thomas Somers.	{	<i>Mermaid</i> (40)	,, James Douglas.
		,, Philip Durell.			

Warren lost no time in effectually blockading the harbour of Louisbourg; the troops under Pepperell were landed on April 30. The French garrison was in a state of mutiny, so M. de Chambon, the governor, feared to attack the invaders, which gave them leisure to establish themselves on shore. A general attack upon Louisbourg by land and sea was imminent, when on June 28 the place surrendered. The British lost during the operations only one hundred and one, killed, while the French lost three hundred.

a. *Line engraving, 12½ by 18⅞, after J. Stevens; engraved by J. Brooks. Printed for John Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill, and Carington Bowles, next the Chapter House in St. Paul's Churchyard, London. No date given. Probably contemporary.*

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45. CAPTURES BY THE BOSCAWEN AND SHEERNESS

(privateers).

July 3. 1745.

The *Boscawen* and *Sheerness*, privateers belonging to Captain George Walker, engaged a fleet of French ships from Martinico, five of which were eventually taken after a fierce conflict, and two escaped.

- a. Line engraving, $11\frac{3}{8}$ by 18, after C. Brooking; engraved by J. Boydell, Published 1753 and sold by J. Boydell at the Unicorn, Queen Street. Cheapside.
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46. CAPTURES BY THE PRINCE FREDERICK AND DUKE

(privateers).

July 10. 1745.

The *Prince Frederick* and the *Duke*, two of the Royal Family privateers, owned by Captain George Walker, while in the South Seas captured two rich prizes, the *Marquese d' Antin* and the *Louis Erasme*.

- a. Line engraving, $11\frac{1}{4}$ by $17\frac{3}{4}$, after C. Brooking; engraved by S. F. Ravenet. Published 1753 and sold by J. Boydell at the Unicorn, corner of Queen St., Cheapside.

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47. CAPTURES BY "THE ROYAL FAMILY" (privateers).

February 5. 1746.

The "Royal Family" privateers, viz., the *Prince Frederick*, *Duke*, and *Prince George*, fitted out by a London firm in the summer of 1745, and cruising under Commodore James Talbot, master of the first named, fell in with a Spanish ship, the *Nuestra Senora de los Remedios*, (alias *La Ninsa*) and after a fierce conflict compelled her to surrender. The prize was unfortunately wrecked in a storm off Beachy Head in November following.

- a. *Pair of line engravings, 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 17 $\frac{5}{8}$, after C. Brooking; engraved by J. Boydell. Published 1753, and sold by J. Boydell at the Unicorn, corner of Queen Street, Cheapside.*
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48. CAPTURES BY THE ALEXANDER (privateer).

April 10. 1746.

The *Alexander*, a privateer of twenty guns commanded by Captain Phillips, while cruising off the Isle of Rhé fell in with a large ship lying at anchor in St. Martin's Road under the protection of a small fort. Phillips determined on cutting her out, and put his plans into execution immediately. The ship proved to be the *Solebay*, which had been captured from the British. Taken by surprise, she was unable to offer any effectual

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resistance to the sudden and vigorous attack, and was compelled to surrender. The *Alexander* did not lose a single man. George II., to show his pleasure, presented a gold medal to Captain Phillips and a gratuity of 500 guineas.

a. *Line engraving, 10 by 25 $\frac{1}{4}$. No artists given. Published February 25, 1746 (?) by T. Bakewell, against Birchin Lane in Cornhill.*

N.B.—The publication date on this print, February 25, 1746, must be inaccurate.

49. THE NOTTINGHAM AND THE MARS.

October 11. 1746.

The *Nottingham* (60), commanded by Captain Philip de Saumarez, fell in with the French ship *Mars* (64), off Cape Clear. A fierce fight ensued, lasting two hours, when the *Mars*, having lost many of her crew, surrendered. The loss to the *Nottingham* only amounted to four men, killed and wounded. The *Mars* was taken possession of and added to the British Navy under the same name.

We fought them seven glasses when, to add to all their fears
The shout was raised for "Boarders!" and we gave three ringing
cheers;

Down came her flag, we took her; her name it was the *Mars*;
The French be d——d, they ne'er can stand and fight with British
Tars.

a. *Line engraving, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 15 $\frac{1}{8}$, after P. Monamy and F. Swaine engraved by R. Parr. Published May 12, 1794, by Laurie & Whittle, 50, Fleet Street, London.*

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50. ANSON'S VICTORY OFF FINISTERRE.

May 3. 1747.

Anson's command consisted of the following ships :—

<i>Prince George</i> (90)	Vice-Admiral Anson.	<i>Princess Louisa</i> (60)	Captain C. Watson.
	Captain J. Bentley.	<i>Nottingham</i> (60)	„ P. de Saumarez.
	Rear-Admiral	<i>Defiance</i> (60)	„ T. Grenville.
<i>Devonshire</i> (66)	P. Warren.	<i>Pembroke</i> (60)	„ T. Fincher.
	Captain Temple	<i>Windsor</i> (60)	„ T. Hanway.
	West.	<i>Centurion</i> (50)	„ P. Denis.
<i>Namur</i> (74)	Captain Hon. E. Bos-	<i>Falkland</i> (50)	„ B. Barradell.
	cawen.	<i>Bristol</i> (50)	„ Hon. W. Montagu.
<i>Monmouth</i> (64)	Captain H. Harrison.	<i>Ambuscade</i> (40)	„ John Montagu.
<i>Prince Frederick</i> (64)	„ H. Norris.	<i>Falcon</i> (10)	Commander R. Gwynn.
<i>Yarmouth</i> (64)	„ P. Brett.	<i>Vulcan</i> (8)	„ W. Pettigrew.

While cruising off Cape Finisterre, Anson fell in with a powerful French fleet of thirty-eight sail, commanded by M. de la Jonquière.

On observing the British, the French admiral attempted to escape, but Anson gave chase. A general action ensued, the van of the enemy falling back to support the rear, and after about two and a half hours' fierce fighting, the French were beaten. About two thousand five hundred prisoners were taken and the following ships captured: the *Diamante*, *Philibert*, *Vigilant*, *Rubis*, *Jason*, *Sérieux*, *Invincible*, *Apollon*, *Thétis*, *Modeste*, *Gloire* and *Dartmouth*.

Anson was created a peer, and received the personal thanks of George II. All the captured vessels were added to the British Navy, under the same names, excepting the *Sérieux*, which was called the *Intrepid*, and the *Diamante*, the *Isis*.

a. Set of six line engravings of the captured men-of-war, 18 by 23, after R. Short; engraved and published by J. Boydell at different periods between October 31, 1748, and April 2, 1751.

b. Dutch etching, 11¼ by 14¾. No artist or date of publication given.

N.B.—The date of the action on this print is May 14.

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51. CAPTURE OF THE GLORIOSO.

October 6-8. 1747.

The "Royal Family" privateers were standing out of Lagos Bay when a large ship was sighted off Cape St. Vincent. They immediately gave chase and found she was the Spanish ship *Glorioso*, which was bound to Cadiz. The *King George* quickly overhauled her, but a dead calm prevented the rest of the privateers from closing. In the evening a breeze sprang up and an action ensued. The *Prince Frederick* coming up, the Spaniard took to flight. On the 8th H.M.S. *Russell*, Captain Matthew Buckle, joined the chase, and after a severe action, which continued for five hours, compelled the enemy to surrender.

- a. *Line engraving . . . after C. Brooking; engraved by J. Boydell. Published 1753, and sold by J. Boydell at the Unicorn, corner of Queen Street, Cheapside.*

N.B.—The date of the action on this print is October 9, 1748.

- b. *Line engraving, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 16 $\frac{1}{4}$, after C. Brooking; engraved by S. F. Ravenet. Published June 24, 1818, by R. H. Laurie and J. Whittle, No. 53, Fleet Street, London.*

- c. *Line engraving, 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 13 $\frac{3}{8}$, after A. Cobin; engraved by J. June. Published by R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 53, Fleet Street, April 14, 1779.*

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52. HAWKE'S VICTORY OFF FINISTERRE.

October 14. 1747.

Sir Edward Hawke, in command of a British fleet of fourteen men-of-war, sighted a French fleet under the command of M. de L'Etenduère, off Cape Finisterre, and immediately made all sail to close with the enemy. The French commodore mistook the English for a part of his own convoy, which had separated during the night, and sailed towards them. When he discovered his error he attempted to escape, but the English were too near and a fierce action followed, lasting about six hours. Night coming on, Hawke deemed it advisable to discontinue the pursuit of the ships, which were still endeavouring to effect their escape. The loss to the British was one hundred and fifty-four, killed, including the brave Captain Philip de Saumarez, of the *Nottingham*. The loss to the French was eight hundred, killed and wounded, with the *Trident*, *Terrible*, *Monarque*, *Severn*, *Fougueux*, and *Neptune*.

The British fleet consisted of the following ships :—

<i>Devonshire</i> (66)	{	Rear-Admiral Edward Hawke.	<i>Windsor</i> (60)	Captain T. Hanway.
		Captain John Moore.	<i>Lion</i> (60)	" Arthur Scott.
<i>Kent</i> (74)	"	Thomas Fox.	<i>Tilbury</i> (60)	" R. Harland.
<i>Edinburgh</i> (70)	"	Thomas Cotes.	<i>Nottingham</i> (60)	" P.de Saumarez.
<i>Yarmouth</i> (64)	"	C. Saunders.	<i>Defiance</i> (60)	" John Bentley.
<i>Monmouth</i> (64)	"	H. Harrison.	<i>Eagle</i> (60)	" G. B. Rodney.
<i>Princess Louisa</i> (60)	"	C. Watson.	<i>Gloucester</i> (50)	" Philip Durell.
			<i>Portland</i> (50)	" C. Stevens.

a. Pair line engravings, 18 by 23, depicting the French prizes lying off Plymouth. After R. Short, engraved and published by J. Boydell, January 29, 1751.

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53. BOSCAWEN'S ATTACK ON PONDICHERRY.

August-October. 1748.

Admiral the Honourable Edward Boscawen attacked Pondicherry with a fleet of thirty sail and a land force of six thousand men, on August 30. The garrison was defended by a French force of four thousand eight hundred men under General Joseph Dupleix, (the energetic governor of French India in 1742), who repelled time after time the attacks of the English. Boscawen was eventually forced to retire, having lost nearly a third of his force and the French only two hundred and fifty.

a. *Line engraving, 8 by 13 $\frac{3}{4}$. No artist's name or publisher given. From Captain George Berkeley's Naval History of Great Britain. Published 1756.*

54. CAPTURE OF SEVERNDROOG.

April 2. 1755.

The East India Company and the British Government fitted out against the pirate Tulagee Angria a fleet under Mr. James, commodore of the East India Company's ships at Bombay. He sailed in March with the Company's ships *Protector*, *Swallow*, *Viper* and *Triumph*, and attacked and captured Severndroog, the headquarters of this notorious outlaw, and afterwards delivered it up to the Mahrattas.

a. *Line engraving, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$, by P. C. Canot. No publisher or date given. (Probably contemporary.)*

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55. CAPTURE OF GERIAH.

February 12-13. 1756.

Rear-Admirals Watson and George Pocock, commanding a British fleet having on board a body of troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Clive, arrived off Geriah, the pirate Angria's stronghold, on February 12, and in the afternoon, the garrison having refused to surrender, commenced bombarding the fort and shipping. In about three hours the pirate vessels in the harbour were burnt, and part of the town set on fire. On the 13th Watson summoned the garrison and was refused; whereupon the bombardment was recommenced. At length a flag of truce was hung out and the governor surrendered unconditionally. Only twenty men were killed and wounded on the British side, but the enemy's loss was very large. On the 14th Clive marched into the place and took possession of the stores and about £100,000 sterling in rupees and £30,000 worth of valuables.

a. *Line engraving, 7½ by 14½, by P. C. Canot. No publisher or date given.
(Probably contemporary.)*

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56. BYNG'S ACTION OFF MINORCA.

May 20. 1756.

Admiral the Honourable John Byng received intelligence that the French had fitted out a fleet, which escorted a large body of troops to Minorca and obtained possession of the island, with the exception of Fort St. Philip. On May 8 Byng, with a British squadron consisting of the undermentioned vessels, sailed from Gibraltar :—

<i>Ramillies</i> (90)	{ Admiral Hon. J. Byng.	<i>Kingston</i> (64)	Captain William Parry.
	{ Captain A. Gardiner.	<i>Captain</i> (64)	" C. Catford.
	{ Rear-Admiral Temple	<i>Princess Louisa</i> (60)	" Hon. T. Noel.
<i>Buckingham</i> (68)	{ West.	<i>Defiance</i> (60)	" T. Andrews.
	{ Captain M. Everitt.	<i>Deptford</i> (50)	" John Amherst.
<i>Culloden</i> (74)	" Henry Ward.	<i>Portland</i> (50)	" Patrick Baird.
<i>Trident</i> (64)	" Philip Durell.	<i>Chesterfield</i> (40)	" J. Lloyd.
<i>Revenge</i> (64)	" F. Cornwall.	<i>Phoenix</i> (20)	" Hon. A. Hervey.
<i>Intrepid</i> (64)	" James Young.	<i>Fortune</i> (14)	Com. J. Maplesden.
<i>Lancaster</i> (64)	" Hon. G. Edg- cumbe.	<i>Experiment</i> (20)	Captain J. Gilchrist.
		<i>Dolphin</i> (20)	Com. B. Marlow.

This well-appointed fleet reached Minorca on May 19, and after reconnoitring Port Mahon the admiral despatched supplies and a letter to General Blakeney, the commandant of the garrison of Fort St. Philip. Byng then stood towards the French fleet, but it was not until 2.45 p.m. on the 20th that an engagement began. The *Defiance* in the most spirited manner attacked the enemy's van and the action became general between Rear-Admiral West's division and the French. The *Intrepid* early in the fight lost her foretopmast and unfortunately drifted down on Byng's advancing line, throwing it into some disorder. The attack was not pressed and the French Commander, Monsieur de la Galissonnière,

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after three hours' indecisive fighting, withdrew. The British loss was forty-two, killed, and one hundred and ninety-eight wounded. Admiral Byng returned to Gibraltar, where he was superseded by Sir Edward Hawke. It was for his conduct in this action that Admiral Byng was tried by court-martial and shot.

- a. Line engraving, $5\frac{5}{8}$ by $14\frac{1}{2}$, entitled "*An exact representation of the English and French fleets, drawn by a person on board the fleet Sold opposite Hungerford Market in the Strand.*" No date given.
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57. THE TERRIBLE AND THE VENGEANCE (Privateers).

December 23. 1756.

The *Terrible* privateer, Captain Death, on a cruise fell in with and captured the *Grand Alexander*, but while convoying her prize into port the latter was attacked and captured by the French privateer *Vengeance*. The French captain then manned his prize and both ships pursued and attacked the *Terrible*. The first broadside shot away her mainmast, but Captain Death defended his vessel with extreme valour until, with half his crew killed and nearly all the remainder wounded, he was compelled to surrender.

- a. Line engraving, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 4, after R. Smirke and R. Cleveley, engraved by Slann. Published by R. Bowyer, Pall Mall, March, 1797.

N.B.—The date of the action on this print is December, 1757.

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58. ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR AND THREE EAST INDIA CO.'S VESSELS.

March 9. 1757.

On this date an engagement took place between the Honourable East India Company's ships *Suffolk*, *Houghton* and *Godolphin*, under Commodore Wilson and two French ships of war, the *Illustre*, seventy-four guns, and the *Balcine*, thirty-six guns. The French were beaten off.

- a. *Line engraving*, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, after R. Paton; engraved by P. C. Canot.
Published April 15, 1758, by R. Paton in Wardour Street, Soho, and R. Willock in Cornhill.
- b. *Aquatint*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$, after N. Pocock, engraved by T. Medland.
Published August 31, 1805, by J. Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, London, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. XIV.

59. CAPTAIN FORREST ENGAGES DE KERSAINT.

October 21. 1757.

Captain Arthur Forrest of the *Augusta*, together with Captain William Langdon of the *Edinburgh*, and Captain Maurice Suckling of the *Dreadnought*, were despatched to cruise off Cape François, where the French were assembling a fleet of merchant ships for Europe. Captain Forrest had received intelligence relative to the force he had to cope with, and considered three ships were sufficient to destroy the French, but M. de Kersaint, the

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French commodore, had been unexpectedly reinforced, and when Captain Forrest arrived off the port the French had seven powerful men-of-war, manned with nearly four thousand men in readiness to meet him. However, the three British ships commenced the action with great spirit, throwing the French squadron into a confusion which exposed them to a raking fire. The fight continued for two and a half hours, when the French commodore made sail to leeward. The British ships were so much damaged they found it impossible to follow, and were reluctantly compelled to return to Jamaica. Thus, in spite of the gallantry of Forrest and his comrades, the French succeeded in their ulterior object.

- a. *Line engraving, $11\frac{3}{4}$ by $17\frac{3}{4}$, after Francis Swaine. Printed for J. Bowles, at No. 13 in Cornhill, and Henry Parker, opposite Birchin Lane in Cornhill, etc. No date given (circa 1770).*
- b. *Line engraving, $14\frac{1}{4}$ by $22\frac{3}{4}$, after R. Paton; engraved by P. C. Canot. Published February 14, 1759, by R. Paton, in Wardour Street, Soho.*
- c. *Line engraving, 6 by $8\frac{1}{2}$, no artist's name given. Published by James Macgowen and William Davis, April 7, 1781.*

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60. THE MONMOUTH CAPTURES THE FOUDROYANT.

February 28. 1758.

The Mediterranean fleet, under Admiral Henry Osborne, being off Cape de Gata, came in sight of four large ships, who, on perceiving the British fleet, separated. The admiral immediately directed several ships to go in pursuit. The *Swiftsure*, Captain Thomas Stanhope, the *Monmouth*, Captain Arthur Gardiner, and the *Hampton Court*, Captain the Honourable A. J. Hervey, pursued the largest vessel, which was the *Foudroyant*. The *Monmouth* soon outdistanced her consorts and commenced action. Both vessels lost their mizen masts early in the fight and the French ship's mainmast was the next to go. Captain Gardiner being mortally wounded, the command devolved on Lieutenant Robert Carkett, who continued to fight the ship with the most exemplary courage and skill, until he at last silenced the *Foudroyant's* fire. The *Swiftsure* arriving, Captain Stanhope hailed the French ship to know if she had struck and was answered by a volley of musketry, but after the second broadside the French ship surrendered. M. du Quesne, the captain of the *Foudroyant*, presented his sword to Lieutenant Carkett, thus awarding the honour to the *Monmouth*. The *Foudroyant* became the finest ship in the British navy for many years, and Lieutenant Carkett was promoted to command her.

a. Line engraving, $11\frac{3}{4}$ by $17\frac{3}{4}$, after R. Paton; engraved by P. C. Canot.
Published February 14, 1759, by R. Paton, in Wardour Street, Soho.

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- b. *Line engraving, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 17 $\frac{3}{4}$, after Francis Swaine. Printed for J. Bowles, at No. 13 in Cornhill, Carington Bowles at No. 69, St. Paul's Churchyard, and others. No date given (circa 1770).*
- c. *Line engraving, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, engraved by J. June. Published and sold by H. Bryer, No. 28, Cornhill, London. No date given. (Probably contemporary.)*
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61. CAPTURE OF THE PRUDENTE AND BIENFAISANT.

July 26. 1758.

During the siege of Louisbourg by the British, under Generals Amherst and Wolfe, two French ships, the *Prudente* and the *Bienfaisant*, severely galled the army. Admiral Boscawen ordered these two vessels to be attacked, and accordingly, two armed boats from each of the British ships were selected and placed in charge of Commanders George Balfour and John Laforey. At midnight they started on their mission, entered the harbour unperceived, and arrived within hail of the French ships, when the sentries challenged and fired into them. The British boats then separated, boarded with three hearty cheers, and in a short time both the enemy's vessels were in the possession of the seamen, with slight loss. The cheers of the captors revealed to the men in the batteries what had occurred, and immediately they opened a heavy fire upon the prizes, but

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this did not deter the British from attempting to carry out their intention. The *Prudente*, however, was fast aground, so she was set on fire, but the *Bienfaisant* was brought triumphantly out of the harbour. Commanders Balfour and Laforey were for this action promoted.

a. *Line engraving, 14½ by 22¾, after R. Paton, engraved by P. C. Canot. Published by John Boydell, engraver, February 14, 1771.*

62. ACTION BETWEEN THE FLORISSANT AND BUCKINGHAM.

November 3. 1758.

The *Buckingham*, commanded by Captain Richard Tyrrell, while off the island of Guadeloupe, discovered a fleet of nineteen sail, under convoy of the French ship *Florissant* and two frigates. In spite of the inequality of force Captain Tyrrell gave chase, and coming up with the enemy, began what proved to be a long, obstinate and bloody fight. Before the enemy's fire was silenced she had one hundred and eighty men killed and three hundred wounded, while the vessel was so badly damaged that she could hardly be kept afloat. The *Buckingham* had only seven killed and seventeen wounded, but owing to her condition—her gallant captain was among the wounded—was unable to prevent the Frenchman escaping.

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- a. *Line engraving, 14 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 22 $\frac{3}{4}$, after R. Paton; engraved by P. C. Canot. Published January 25, 1760, by R. Paton in Wardour Street, Soho.*
- b. *Line engraving, 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, after Francis Swaine; engraved by P. Benazech. Printed for Robert Sayer at the Golden Buck, in Fleet Street, and Henry Parker at No. 82, opposite Birchin Lane in Cornhill. No date given (circa 1770).*
- c. *Line engraving, 6 by 8 $\frac{3}{8}$. No artist's name given. Published by James Macgowen and William Davis, April 7, 1780.*
- d. *Line engraving, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 5 $\frac{3}{4}$. No artist's name given; engraved for Hervey's Naval History, published 1779, Vol. V.*
- e. *Line engraving, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 13 $\frac{1}{8}$; engraved by B. Cole. No publisher or date given.*

63. CAPTURE OF BASSE TERRE, GUADELOUPE.

January 23. 1759.

On January 22 a British squadron commanded by Commodore John Moore, composed of the following ships, anchored off Basse Terre, Guadeloupe:—

<i>Lion</i> (60)	Captain William Trelawny.	<i>Panther</i> (60)	Captain M. Shuldham.
<i>St. George</i> (90)	„ Clarke Gayton.	<i>Burford</i> (70)	„ James Gambier.
<i>Norfolk</i> (74)	„ Robert Hughes.	<i>Berwick</i> (64)	„ William Harman.
<i>Cambridge</i> (80)	{ Commodore John Moore. Captain Thomas Burnett.	<i>Ripon</i> (60)	„ Edward Jekyll.

After the town had been reconnoitred and a council of war held it was determined that on the morning of January 23 the citadel and batteries of Basse Terre should be cannonaded, which was carried out; and at

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5 p.m. the enemy's fire was silenced. On the 24th the army was put on shore, and Basse Terre and Fort Royal were occupied.

The British lost in this action thirty men, killed, and about sixty wounded.

a. *Aquatint*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$, after N. Pocock; engraved by J. Wells. Published June 30, 1806, by J. Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. XVI.

64. ACTION OFF LAGOS.

August 18. 1759.

Admiral Boscawen's fleet consisted of the following ships:—

<i>Namur</i> (90)	{ Admiral Hon. E. Boscawen.	<i>St. Albans</i> (64)	Captain E. Vernon.
	{ Captain M. Buckle.	<i>Intrepid</i> (60)	" E. Pratten.
<i>Prince</i> (90)	Vice-Admiral Thomas Broderick.	<i>America</i> (60)	" James Kirk.
<i>Newark</i> (80)	Captain J. P. W. Holbourne.	<i>Princess Louisa</i> (60)	" R. Harland.
<i>Warspite</i> (74)	Captain J. Bentley.	<i>Jersey</i> (60)	" John Barker.
<i>Culloden</i> (74)	" Smith Callis.	<i>Guernsey</i> (50)	Lieut. M. Kearny (actg).
<i>Conqueror</i> (70)	" William Lloyd.	<i>Portland</i> (50)	Captain J. Maplesden.
<i>Swiftsure</i> (70)	" T. Stanhope.	<i>Ambuscade</i> (40)	" R. Gwynn.
<i>Edgar</i> (64)	" F. W. Drake.	<i>Rainbow</i> (40)	" C. Bassett.
		And the frigates <i>Shannon</i> , <i>Active</i> , <i>Thetis</i> , <i>Lyme</i> , <i>Gibraltar</i> , <i>Glasgow</i> , <i>Sheerness</i> , <i>Tartar's Prize</i> , <i>Favourite</i> and <i>Gramont</i> .	

While cruising off Lagos in August a French fleet under M. de la Clue was sighted. The British ships at that time were much separated and unprepared for action, but after great exertion they got ready, and

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the French admiral endeavouring to escape, Boscawen made the signal for a general chase. Just as the leading ships got within range of the Frenchmen the wind died away and it was not until two and a half hours had elapsed that the British were near enough to fire with effect. Then the *Namur*, Admiral Boscawen's flag-ship, shot ahead and brought to action the *Ocean*, which bore the French admiral's flag, and a well contested fight ensued. The *Namur* having lost her main and mizen masts, was compelled to drop astern and the French admiral then crowded sail to get away. He was closely pursued and eventually both the *Ocean* and the *Redoubtable* were driven aground, and afterwards burnt. The *Warspite* brought to action the *Téméraire*, and compelled her to surrender. The *Centaur* and *Modeste* were also captured and with the *Téméraire* were added to the British navy under the same names.

Admiral Boscawen was appointed General of Marines, with a salary of £2,000 per annum, and Captains Bentley and Stanhope were knighted in reward for their services.

- a. Line engraving, $15\frac{3}{4}$ by $24\frac{5}{8}$, after R. Paton; engraved by P. C. Canot and W. Woollett. Published March 16, 1761, by R. Paton in Wardour Street, Soho.
- b. Line engraving, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $17\frac{1}{2}$, after F. Swaine, and printed for J. Bowles at the Black Horse, Cornhill, etc. No date given (circa 1770).
- c. Line engraving, $6\frac{1}{8}$ by $8\frac{3}{4}$. No artist's name given. Published by James Macgowen and William Davis, February 10, 1781.
- d. Line engraving, 6 by $10\frac{5}{8}$. No artist's name or date given; engraved for Raymond's History of England.

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65. BATTLE OF QUIBERON BAY.

November 20. 1759.

Sir Edward Hawke hearing that the French fleet, under Vice-Admiral de Conflans, had sailed from Brest to attack Commodore Duff's squadron, left Torbay on November 14, and six days later sighted the enemy off Belleisle. A heavy gale compelled Conflans to take shelter in Quiberon Bay, but Hawke followed the Frenchmen and began an action with great animation. Night coming on, the darkness and the tempestuous seas compelled the British admiral to discontinue the fight, but not before the enemy had been dispersed and several ships captured or destroyed. The *Formidable* struck to the *Resolution*, and the *Thesée* and *Superbe* foundered, while on the 21st two more French ships which had gone on shore, the *Héros* and the *Soleil Royal*, were set on fire and destroyed.

List of British vessels present in Quiberon Bay, November 20, 1759:—

<i>Royal George</i> (100)	{ Admiral Sir Edward Hawke.	<i>Burford</i> (70)	Captain James Gambier.
	{ Captain John Campbell.	<i>Chichester</i> (70)	" W. S. Willett.
	{ Vice-Admiral Sir Chas. Hardy.	<i>Temple</i> (70)	" Hon. W. Shirley.
<i>Union</i> (90)	{ Captain John Evans.	<i>Revenge</i> (64)	" John Storr.
<i>Duke</i> (90)	" Thomas Graves.	<i>Essex</i> (64)	" L. O'Brien.
<i>Namur</i> (90)	" M. Buckle.	<i>Kingston</i> (60)	" T. Shirley.
<i>Mars</i> (74)	Commander J. Young.	<i>Intrepid</i> (60)	" J. Maplesden.
<i>Warspite</i> (74)	Captain Sir J. Bentley.	<i>Montagu</i> (60)	" J. Rowley.
<i>Hercules</i> (74)	" W. Fortescue.	<i>Dunkirk</i> (60)	" Hon. R. Digby.
<i>Torbay</i> (74)	" Hon. A. Keppel.	<i>Defiance</i> (60)	" Hon. P. Baird.
<i>Magnanime</i> (74)	" Viscount Howe.	<i>Rochester</i> (50)	" Robert Duff.
<i>Resolution</i> (74)	" Henry Speke.	<i>Portland</i> (50)	" M. Arbuthnot.
<i>Hero</i> (74)	" Hon. G. Edgcumbe.	<i>Falkland</i> (50)	" F. S. Drake.
<i>Swiftsure</i> (70)	" Sir T. Stanhope.	<i>Chatham</i> (50)	" J. Lochart.
<i>Dorsetshire</i> (70)	" P. Denis.	And the frigates <i>Minerva</i> , <i>Venus</i> , <i>Vengeance</i> , <i>Coventry</i> , <i>Maidstone</i> , and <i>Sapphire</i> .	

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- a. *Line engraving, $11\frac{3}{8}$ by $17\frac{1}{2}$, after F. Swaine; engraved by P. Benazech. Printed for J. Bowles, at the Black Horse, in Cornhill, etc. (circa 1770).*
 - b. *Line engraving, $15\frac{3}{4}$ by $24\frac{5}{8}$, after R. Paton, by P. C. Canot. Published March 16, 1761. To be had of R. Paton in Wardour Street, Soho, and R. Willock, bookseller, in Cornhill.*
 - c. *Line engraving, $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $7\frac{5}{8}$, after J. Godefroy; engraved by J. Pass. No publisher or date given (circa 1820).*
 - d. *Line engraving, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 6. No artist's name given; engraved for Hervey's Naval History, published 1779, Vol. V.*
 - e. *Line engraving, 6 by $8\frac{5}{8}$. No artist's name given. Published by James Macgowen and William Davis, March 3, 1781.*
 - f. *Line engraving, 6 by $10\frac{3}{4}$, engraved by F. Chesham. No publisher or date given (circa 1780).*
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66. ELLIOT'S ACTION OFF THE ISLE OF MAN.

February 28. 1760.

A French squadron of five frigates under Monsieur Thurot, having on board thirteen hundred troops, left port with the object of making a descent upon the north coast of Ireland. Captain Elliot being informed of these plans immediately proceeded in search of the French. His force consisted of the *Æolus* and the frigates *Pallas* and *Brilliant*, Captains Clements and Loggie. On February 28 the two squadrons fell in with each other off the Isle of Man. The *Æolus* engaged the *Marshal-Belle-*

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isle, Commodore Thurot, which was defended with the utmost bravery by her gallant commander, nor were her colours struck until she was reduced to a sinking condition and her decks covered with killed and wounded. M. Thurot was among the former. After two and a half hours' fighting all three ships surrendered. The *Blonde* and *Terpsichore* were added to the British navy under the same names.

- a. *Line engraving, 11½ by 17½, after F. Swaine; engraved by P. C. Canot. Printed for Robert Sayer, at the Golden Buck, in Fleet Street, etc. No date given. (Contemporary)*
- b. *Line engraving, 6 by 8¾. No artist's name given. Published by James Macgowen and William Davis, December 30, 1780.*
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67. CAPTURE OF THE SIRÈNE AND VALEUR.

October 18. 1760.

Rear-Admiral Holmes having learnt that a French convoy, escorted by five frigates, was about to sail from Cape François for Europe, despatched the *Hampshire*, 50, Captain Coningsby Norbury, *Boreas*, 28, Captain Samuel Uvedale, and the *Lively*, 20, Captain the Honourable F. L. Maitland, to intercept them. On October 16 the French put to sea and next morning the British ships sighted them and went in chase. At midnight the *Boreas* closed with the *Sirène*, but being disabled fell astern

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until 2 p.m. on October 18, when she again overtook the enemy off St. Domingo and after a hot action compelled her, at 4.40 p.m., to surrender, the *Sirène* having lost eighty, killed and wounded, and the *Boreas* but one killed and one wounded.

Soon after daybreak on the 18th, the *Lively*, by using her sweeps, got alongside another of the convoying vessels, the *Valeur*, and after an hour and a half forced her to strike. The *Valeur* lost thirty-eight, killed, and twenty-five wounded, and the *Lively* two wounded. Both prizes entered the British navy under the same names.

The *Hampshire* drove the *Duc de Choiseul* into Port au Paix; the *Prince Edward* ran ashore and struck, but was burnt by her own crew, and the *Fleur-de-Lys* was abandoned and burnt. So all five frigates were accounted for.

a. Line engraving, $3\frac{3}{8}$ by 6. No artist's name given; engraved for Hervey's *Naval History*, published 1779, Vol. V.

68. CAPTURE OF THE FÉLICITÉ BY THE RICHMOND.

January 24. 1761.

The British frigate *Richmond*, 32, Captain John Elphinstone, while off the coast of Flanders on January 23, fell in with the French frigate *Félicité*, which

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endeavoured to escape. At 10.30 a.m. next day the *Richmond* got alongside the enemy and commenced the action, both ships standing in for land near the Hague. At a little past noon the two ships grounded, still continuing the engagement with unabated vigour. The *Richmond*, drawing less water, was floated off by the rising tide. The French crew having quitted their ship, she was boarded and taken. The *Félicité* was bound for the West Indies and had on board a cargo valued at £30,000, but the ship being hard and fast aground was destroyed. The *Richmond* lost three, killed, and thirteen wounded; and the *Félicité* nearly one hundred killed and wounded.

a. Line engraving, $6\frac{5}{8}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$. P. C. la Fargue *ad Viv.* del. January 25, 1761, Hora $4\frac{1}{2}$ Vespert., and Sculp. S. Hagoe, Comit.

69. CAPTURE OF BELLEISLE.

April 7—June 7. 1761.

Commodore Keppel convoyed a strong land force of eight thousand troops, under General Hodgson, from Spithead, and arrived off Belleisle on April 7 to attack the island. The attempt was made in three places with great resolution; but the English were obliged to retire after nearly five hundred men had been killed, wounded or taken prisoners. A second attempt was made under more favourable conditions in a different part of the

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island. Brigadier Lambart and a handful of men were able to climb a rocky cliff, which they held against three hundred of the French, until, the whole landing party arriving, the enemy were driven back to the town of Palais, which was strongly garrisoned and commanded by Chevalier de St. Croix. The siege was then raised and furious attacks were made upon their lines, but not until June 7 did the French yield. Then St. Croix capitulated and the garrison marched out with the honours of war. The English loss was about eighteen hundred, killed and wounded, but that of the French was never known.

- a. *Set of six line engravings, 13 by 19 $\frac{5}{8}$ (varying a little), after D. Serres and R. Short; engraved by P. C. Canot. Published April 25, 1777, by John Boydell, engraver, in Cheapside.*
- b. *Line engraving, 6 by 10 $\frac{1}{8}$, after R. Short. Printed for Carington Bowles, No. 69, in St. Paul's Churchyard, London. No date given (circa 1770).*
- c. *Line engraving, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 6. No artist's name given. Engraved for Hervey's Naval History, published 1779, Vol. V.*

70. CAPTURE OF DOMINICA.

June 8. 1761.

Commodore Sir James Douglas with a squadron* having on board troops from North America under the

* For names of ships see Capture of Martinique.

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command of Lord Andrew Rollo, attacked and captured the island of Dominica from the French.

a. *Line engraving, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 19 $\frac{3}{4}$, after Lieutenant A. Campbell; engraved by James Peake. No publisher or date given. (Probably contemporary.)*

71. CAPTURE OF MARTINIQUE.

January 16—February 16. 1762.

On January 7, 1762, Rodney's fleet, having on board nearly fourteen thousand troops under the Honourable Robert Monckton, joined the squadron under Commodore Sir James Douglas off Martinique. The naval force was as follows:—

<i>Marlborough</i> (70)	{ Rear-Admiral G. B. Rodney.	<i>Rochester</i> (50)	Captain T. Burnett.
	{ Captain J. Hollwell.	* <i>Sutherland</i> (50)	" J. Legge.
	{ Commodore Sir J. Douglas.	* <i>Norwich</i> (50)	" W. M' Cleverty.
* <i>Dublin</i> (74)	{ Captain E. Gascoigne.	* <i>Falkland</i> (50)	" F. S. Drake.
	" R. Duff.	<i>Woolwich</i> (44)	" W. Bayne.
<i>Foudroyant</i> (84)	" Hon. A. J. Hervey.	* <i>Penzance</i> (44)	" J. Boyd.
<i>Dragon</i> (74)	" M. Barton.	<i>Dover</i> (40)	" C. Ogle.
<i>Téméraire</i> (74)	" L. O'Brien.	<i>Echo</i> (32)	" J. Laforey.
<i>Temple</i> (70)	" R. Swanton.	<i>Stag</i> (32)	" H. Angell.
<i>Vanguard</i> (70)	" Hon. R. B. Walsingham.	* <i>Repulse</i> (32)	" J. C. Allen.
<i>Modeste</i> (64)	" M. Everitt.	<i>Actæon</i> (28)	" P. H. Ourry.
* <i>Stirling Castle</i> (64)	" G. Darby.	<i>Crescent</i> (28)	" T. Collingwood.
<i>Devonshire</i> (64)	" M. Shuldharn.	* <i>Lizard</i> (28)	" J. Doake.
<i>Raisonné</i> (64)	" T. Hankerson.	<i>Levant</i> (28)	" W. Tucker.
<i>Alcide</i> (64)	" S. Marshall.	<i>Nightingale</i> (28)	" J. Campbell.
<i>Nottingham</i> (60)		And the : <i>Fowey, Greyhound, Rose, Antigua, Barbadoes, Ferret, Virgin, Zephyr, Basilisk, Thunder, Grenado, and Infernal.</i>	

Note.—The ships under the Commodore at Dominica are marked.*

OPERATIONS IN 1762.

The order of the attack having been arranged, the ships went to their stations early on the morning of the 16th, opening fire upon the batteries, and by noon silencing them. The troops were then landed in three divisions under Captains Shuldham, Swanton and Hervey, and on January 24 and 25 the enemy, after a stubborn resistance, were driven back. On the 27th the French were defeated but it was February 4 before the citadel surrendered, and not until the 16th was the whole island in possession of the British.

- a. *Line engraving, 12½ by 25⅝, after D. Serres; engraved by P. C. Canot. Published by Torre, No. 44, Market Lane. No date given. (Probably contemporary.)*
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72. CAPTURE OF THE THÉTIS AND PHÉNIX.

June 2. 1762.

The *Alarm*, 32, Captain James Alms, while with the squadron under Sir George Pocock bound for Havana, was told off with other ships to chase four Spanish vessels. The *Alarm* was the first to overtake them and immediately engaged the two largest, the *Thétis*, a frigate of twenty-two guns, and the *Phénix*, carrying eighteen guns. After a spirited action of three quarters of an hour both vessels surrendered. The *Alarm* lost fourteen

NAVAL BATTLES.

men, killed, and twenty-six wounded, including her commander.

- a. *Line engraving, 6 by 8½. No artist's name given. Published by James Macgowen and William Davis. November 18, 1780.*

73. REDUCTION OF HAVANA.

July 7—August 14. 1762.

Upon the declaration of war with Spain, a large fleet was sent from the West Indies to attack Havana. The military force amounted to nearly sixteen thousand men, four thousand of whom sailed from England under General the Earl of Albemarle in the fleet of Admirals Sir George Pocock and the Honourable Augustus Keppel. They eventually reached Havana and effected a landing on July 7. The fleet was as follows :—

<i>Namur</i> (90)	{ Admiral Sir George Pocock, K.B.	<i>Devonshire</i> (64)	Captain S. Marshall.
	{ Captain J. Harrison.	<i>Belleisle</i> (64)	„ J. Knight.
	{ Commodore Hon. A. Keppel.	<i>Edgar</i> (64)	„ F. W. Drake.
<i>Valiant</i> (74)	{ Captain Adam Duncan.	<i>Alcide</i> (64)	„ T. Hankerson.
<i>Cambridge</i> (80)	„ W. Goostrey.	<i>Hampton Court</i> (64)	„ A. Innes.
<i>Culloden</i> (74)	„ John Barker.	<i>Stirling Castle</i> (64)	„ J. Campbell.
<i>Téméraire</i> (74)	„ M. Barton.	<i>Dover</i> (40)	„ C. Ogle.
<i>Dragon</i> (74)	„ Hon. A. Hervey.	<i>Enterprise</i> (40)	„ J. Houlton.
<i>Centaur</i> (74)	„ T. Lemprière.	<i>Richmond</i> (32)	„ J. Elphinstone.
<i>Dublin</i> (74)	„ E. Gascoigne.	<i>Alarm</i> (32)	„ James Alms.
<i>Marlborough</i> (70)	„ T. Burnett.	<i>Echo</i> (28)	„ John Lendrick.
<i>Temple</i> (70)	„ Julian Legge.	<i>Lizard</i> (28)	„ Francis Banks.
<i>Orford</i> (66)	„ M. Arbuthnot.	<i>Trent</i> (28)	„ John Lindsay.
		<i>Cerberus</i> (28)	„ C. Webber.

OPERATIONS IN 1762.

<i>Boreas</i> (28)	Captain S. Uvedale.	<i>Ripon</i> (60)	Captain E. Jekyll.
<i>Mercury</i> (24)	„ S. G. Goodall.	<i>Nottingham</i> (60)	„ T. Collingwood.
<i>Rose</i> (20)	„ J. N. P. Nott.	<i>Defiance</i> (60)	„ G. Mackenzie.
<i>Port Mahon</i> (20)	„ R. Bickerton.	<i>Intrepid</i> (60)	„ J. Hale.
<i>Fowey</i> (20)	„ Joseph Mead.	<i>Centurion</i> (50)	„ J. Galbraith.
<i>Glasgow</i> (20)	„ R. Carteret.	<i>Deptford</i> (50)	„ D. Digges.
<i>Bonetta</i> (16)	Commander L. Holmes.	<i>Sutherland</i> (50)	„ M. Everitt.
<i>Cygnets</i> (16)	„ Hon. C. Napier.	<i>Hampshire</i> (50)	„ Arthur Usher.
<i>Merlin</i> (16)	Captain W. F. Bourke.	<i>Penzance</i> (40)	„ P. Boteler.
<i>Porcupine</i> (16)	„ J. Harmood.	<i>Ferret</i> (14)	Lieut. P. Clarke.
<i>Barbados</i> (14)	„ James Hawker.	<i>Lurcher</i> (14)	„ — Walker.
<i>Viper</i> (14)	„ John Urry.	<i>Thunder</i> (8)	Com. R. Haswell.
<i>Port Royal</i> (14)	„ Stair Douglas.	<i>Grenado</i> (8)	(?)
<i>Pembroke</i> (60)	„ J. Wheelock.	<i>Basilisk</i> (8)	Com. — Lowfield.

So formidable a force the Spaniards could not long resist, and on August 14 Havana fell into the hands of the besiegers. In the harbour were found twelve sail of the line, nine of which were sent to England as prizes, the remaining three having been sunk at the entrance to the harbour by the Spaniards.

The prize-money paid to the captors amounted to £736,185.

- a. *Set of twelve line engravings, 16 by 24 $\frac{7}{8}$, with frontispiece and explanation. Bound in cloth covers, after D. Serres; engraved by P. C. Canot, and J. Mason. No publisher or date given. (Contemporary).*
- b. *French line engraving, 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 15 $\frac{5}{8}$, depicting the taking of the forts by the English. No artist's name or publisher given.*

see Index Plate

NAVAL BATTLES.

74. ENGAGEMENT IN CHESEME BAY.

July 5-7. 1770.

The Imperial Russian fleet, under the command of Count Alexis Orloff, attacked and destroyed the Turkish fleet in Cheseme Bay. Success was mainly due to the gallant efforts of Elphinston, Greig, Dugdale, and Mackenzie, British officers in the Russian service.

a. Set of four line engravings, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 26, after R. Paton; engraved by P. C. Canot. Published July 1, 1793, by B. B. Evans, Poultry, London.

75. KEPPEL AND D'ORVILLIERS OFF BREST.

July 27. 1778.

Admiral the Honourable A. Keppel, with a British fleet consisting of the following ships, departed on July 11 in search of the French :—

	Admiral Hon. A. Keppel.	<i>Monarch</i> (74)	Captain Joshua Rowley.
<i>Victory</i> (100)	Rear-Admiral John Campbell.	<i>Hector</i> (74)	„ Sir J. Hamilton.
	Captain J. Faulknor.	<i>Centaur</i> (74)	„ Philips Cosby.
<i>Queen</i> (90)	Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Harland.	<i>Shrewsbury</i> (74)	„ Sir J. L. Ross.
	Captain Joseph Prescott.	<i>Cumberland</i> (74)	„ Joseph Peyton.
<i>Formidable</i> (90)	Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser.	<i>Berwick</i> (74)	„ Hon. Keith Stewart.
	Captain John Bazeley.	<i>Elizabeth</i> (74)	„ Hon. F. Maitland.
<i>Duke</i> (90)	„ W. Brereton.	<i>Robust</i> (74)	„ Alex. A. Hood.
<i>Sandwich</i> (90)	„ R. Edwards.	<i>Egmont</i> (74)	„ John C. Allen.
<i>Prince George</i> (90)	„ Sir J. Lindsay.	<i>Ramillies</i> (74)	„ Robert Digby.
<i>Ocean</i> (90)	„ John Laforey.	<i>Exeter</i> (64)	„ J. N. P. Nott.
<i>Foudroyant</i> (80)	„ John Jervis.	<i>Stirling Castle</i> (64)	„ Sir C. Douglas.
<i>Courageux</i> (74)	„ Lord Mulgrave.	<i>Bienfaisant</i> (64)	„ John Macbride.
<i>Thunder</i> (74)	„ Hon. R. B. Walsingham.	<i>Vigilant</i> (64)	„ R. Kingsmill.
<i>Valiant</i> (74)	„ Hon. J. L. Gower.	<i>Worcester</i> (64)	„ Mark Robinson.
<i>Terrible</i> (74)	„ Sir R. Bickerton.	<i>America</i> (64)	„ Lord Longford.
<i>Vengeance</i> (74)	„ M. Clements.	<i>Defiance</i> (64)	„ S. G. Goodall.
		And the frigates <i>Arethusa</i> , <i>Proserpine</i> , <i>Milford</i> , <i>Fox</i> , <i>Andromeda</i> , and <i>Lively</i> ; <i>Pluto</i> and <i>Vulcan</i> fire-ships, and <i>Alert</i> cutter.	

OPERATIONS IN 1778.

On July 8 Comte d'Orvilliers sailed from Brest with a formidable fleet, and on the 23rd came in sight of the British, who immediately gave chase. At about 11.45 a.m. on the 27th the *Victory* opened fire upon the *Bretagne*, the *Ville de Paris* and each ship of the French line in succession as she passed ; while Sir Hugh Palliser in the *Formidable* supported his chief. The fighting, though only lasting from two to three hours, was very hot. The *Formidable* was obliged to quit the line, while the *Victory* and several others were almost crippled. At 1.30 p.m. Keppel made the signal to wear, but owing to some misunderstanding Sir Hugh Palliser did not follow, and the French, taking advantage of the confusion thus brought about, made good their escape.

The British lost one hundred and thirty-three, killed, and three hundred and seventy-three wounded, while the French loss amounted to one hundred and sixty-three killed, and five hundred and nineteen wounded.

a. *Line engraving, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. No artist's name given. Published April 10, 1779, by J. Bew, Paternoster Row.*

NAVAL BATTLES.

76. BARRINGTON AND D'ESTAING AT ST. LUCIA.

December 15. 1778.

Vice-Admirals Byron and Barrington were cruising in the West Indies, with a fleet composed as follows:—

<i>Suffolk</i> (74)	{ Rear-Admiral Joshua Rowley. Captain H. C. Christian.	<i>Princess Royal</i> (90)	{ Vice-Admiral Hon. John Byron. Captain William Blair.
<i>Boyne</i> (70)	„ Herbert Sawyer.	<i>Albion</i> (74)	„ George Bowyer.
<i>Royal Oak</i> (74)	„ T. Fitzherbert.	<i>Stirling Castle</i> (64)	„ Robert Carkett.
<i>Prince of Wales</i> (74)	{ Vice-Admiral Hon. S. Barrington. Captain Benjamin Hill.	<i>Elizabeth</i> (74)	„ W. Truscott.
<i>Magnificent</i> (74)	„ J. Elphinstone.	<i>Yarmouth</i> (64)	„ N. Bateman.
<i>Trident</i> (64)	„ A. J. P. Molloy.	<i>Lion</i> (64)	„ Hon. W. Cornwallis.
<i>Medway</i> (60)	„ William Affleck.	<i>Vigilant</i> (64)	„ Sir Digby Dent.
<i>Fame</i> (74)	„ John Butchart.	<i>Conqueror</i> (74)	{ Rear-Admiral Hyde-Parker. Captain Harry Harwood.
<i>Nonsuch</i> (64)	„ Walter Griffith.	<i>Cornwall</i> (74)	„ T. Edwards.
<i>Sultan</i> (74)	„ Alan Gardner.	<i>Monmouth</i> (64)	„ R. Fanshawe.
<i>Grafton</i> (74)	„ T. Collingwood.		
<i>Ariadne</i> (20)	„ Thomas Pringle.		

This fleet had left St. Lucia on purpose to recapture St. Vincent. When off St. George's Bay a French fleet of thirty-five vessels under Comte d'Estaing was observed. The English immediately bore up, and gaining the weather-gage, soon overtook the enemy, when it was discovered that the French force was superior to the British. Notwithstanding this, Byron and Barrington made the signal for a close engagement. The *Prince of Wales*, *Boyne* and *Sultan* gallantly began the action and attempted to break the French line, but d'Estaing passed to leeward, which exposed the British to a raking fire and caused great damage. D'Estaing having cleared the British rear, tacked and returned to St. George's Bay. The English loss was one hundred and eighty-three, killed, and three hundred and forty-six wounded in this action; the

OPERATIONS IN 1778--1779.

French amounted to twelve hundred, killed, and fifteen hundred wounded.

- a. *Line engraving, 13½ by 18⅞. No artist's name given. Printed for R. Sayer and Bennett, 53, Fleet Street, July 4, 1780.*
- b. *Line engraving, 12½ by 25½, after D. Serres, engraved by P. C. Canot. Published by Torre, No. 44, Market Lane. No date given. (Contemporary).*
- c. *Line engraving, 6¾ by 4¾, after W. Hamilton; engraved by Thornton. No publisher or date given. From Barnard's "New, Complete and Authentic History of England."*
- d. *Aquatint 4¾ by 8½. No artist's name given. Published by Bunney & Gold, November 1, 1800, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. IV.*

77. SIR G. COLLIER IN THE PENOBSCOT.

August 14. 1779.

Early in August Sir George Collier received information that a British force was besieged in Penobscot by American troops and ships. Accordingly he left New York on August 3, with the *Raisonnable*, 64, *Blonde* and *Virginia*, each 32, *Greyhound*, *Camilla* and *Galatea*, each 20, and *Otter*, 14, and arrived off the mouth of the Penobscot on August 13. The ships immediately sailed up the river and next morning sighted the rebel fleet. It consisted of forty-one vessels and was drawn up in a crescent. Before the British came to close quarters, however, it

NAVAL BATTLES.

took to flight, on which Collier went in chase. The *Hunter*, 18, and *Hampden*, 20, were captured; the remainder of the flotilla were either sunk or burnt. The British lost four, killed, and nine wounded, whilst the enemy is stated to have lost four hundred and seventy-four.

- a. *Aquatint*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by J. Baily, Published November 1, 1814, by Joyce Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, London. for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. XXXII.
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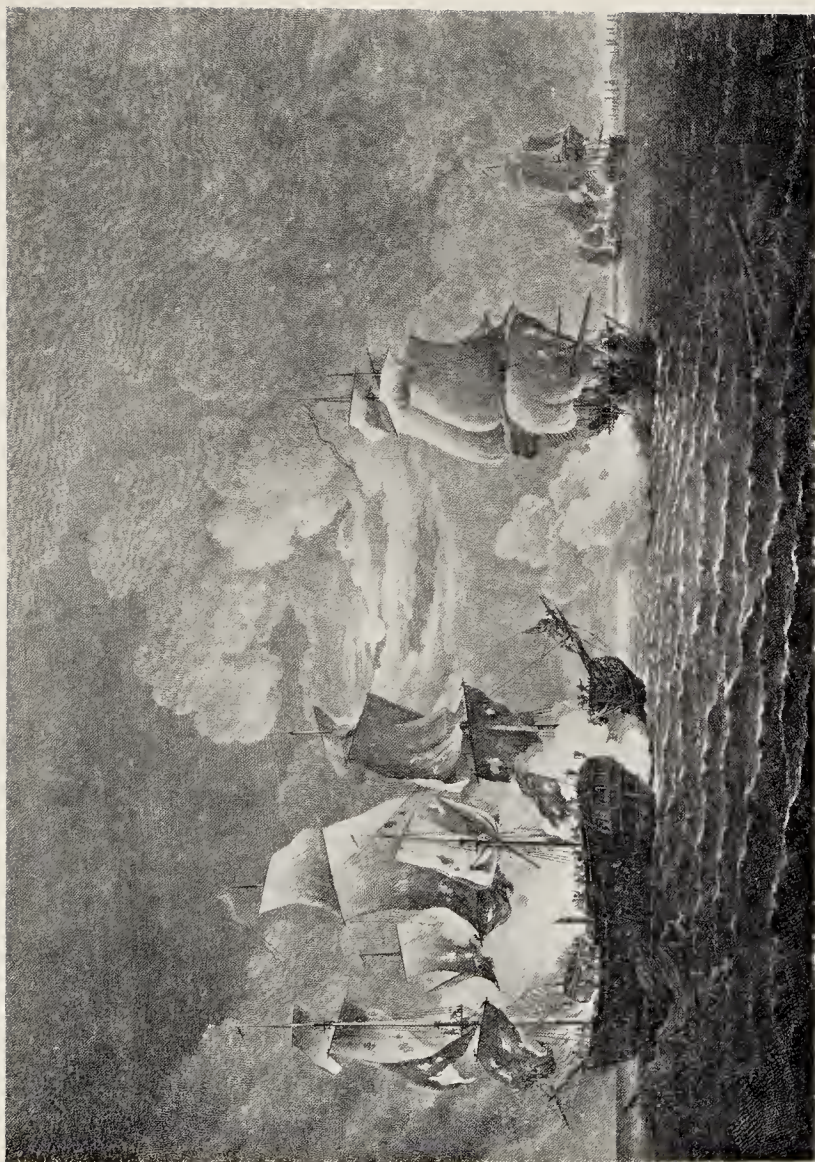
78. SERAPIS AND BON HOMME RICHARD.

September 23. 1779.

Captain Paul Jones sailed from L'Orient with a squadron consisting of the *Bon Homme Richard*, the American frigate *Alliance* and the French frigates *Pallas*, *Vengeance* and *Cerf*.

On September 23, being off Flamborough Head, the Baltic fleet, under convoy of the forty-four gun ship *Serapis*, Captain Richard Pearson, and the twenty-two gun ship *Countess of Scarborough*, Captain Thomas Piercy, was descried. Captain Pearson, having received information of the enemy's squadron being off the coast, got his convoy to bear up under the lee of the *Serapis*.

The first shot was fired from the *Richard*, in return for which the *Serapis* gave her a broadside, when the American vessel hove in sight and joined in the fray.



Richard Paton *pinxit*.

Engraved by D. Lerpinière and J. Fittler.

CAPTURE OF THE "SERAPIS" BY PAUL JONES.

Sept. 23, 1779.

OPERATIONS IN 1779.

Captain Pearson presently found his case a bad one; many of his officers were killed or wounded, two-thirds of his crew were placed *hors de combat*, and it seemed as if resistance could not hopefully be prolonged. The English captain, therefore, ordered the colours to be struck. If he had known the truth he might have delayed, for the *Bonne Homme Richard* was in a worse plight than the *Serapis*, and before all her crew could be removed to the prize she sank. But Captain Pearson succeeded in his ultimate object, for the convoy was saved.

- a. Line engraving, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 22 $\frac{7}{8}$, after R. Paton; engraved by D. Lerpinière and J. Fittler. Published December 12, 1780, by J. Boydell, in Cheapside, London.
 - b. Line engraving . . . after R. Dodd; engraved by J. Peltro.
Published
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79. ACTION BETWEEN THE QUEBEC AND SURVEILLANTE.

October 6. 1779.

The *Quebec* frigate, Captain George Farmer, in company with the *Rambler* cutter, while cruising off Brest, chased two French frigates, which proved to be the *Surveillante* and the *Expédition*. The *Rambler* brought to action the latter ship and after an engagement of three hours obliged her to sheer off. The action between the *Quebec* and *Surveillante* was very determined; both were dismasted and, unfortunately, the fall of the *Quebec's*

NAVAL BATTLES.

mizen mast caused the ship to take fire. She continued to burn for four hours, when she blew up with her colours still flying. The boats of the *Rambler* picked up a few of the crew, but Captain Farmer and about one hundred and fifty brave men were lost. The *Surveillante* was reduced to a sinking state and reached France with great difficulty. The King conferred upon Captain Farmer's eldest son a baronetcy as a mark of appreciation for his father's great bravery.

- a. *Line engraving, 17½ by 22⅞, after R. Paton; engraved by J. Fittler and D. Lerpinière. Published December 12, 1780, by John Boydell, Cheapside, London.*
- b. *French line engraving, 12¼ by 18⅞. No artist's name or publisher given.*
- c. *Line engraving, 17 by 23¼, after G. Carter; engraved by J. Caldwell. Published October 1, 1780, by George Carter, of Margaret Street, Cavendish Square.*
- d. *Line engraving, 12 by 17¼, after R. Dodd; engraved by R. Pollard. Published July 2, 1781, by John Harris, Sweetings Alley, Cornhill.*
- e. *French line engraving, 18½ by 28½, after Rossel; engraved by F. Dequevauviller. Published in Paris by Mérigot, le Je Libraire, Quai des Augustins, coin de la Rue Pavée No. 38, et chez l'Auteur, Rue de Tournon No. 6. No date given. (Probably contemporary).*



Richard Paton *pinxit*.

Engraved by Daniel Lerpinière.

RODNEY'S VICTORY OFF CAPE ST. VINCENT.

Jan. 16, 1780.

OPERATIONS IN 1779—1780.

80. PARKER AND DE LA MOTTE OFF FORT ROYAL.

December 18. 1779.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, while at St. Lucia with a British fleet refitting, received intelligence of a French squadron under Monsieur de la Motte convoying some merchant ships off Fort Royal, Martinique. With great alertness the ships put to sea and stood over for the enemy. The French on sighting the enemy made sail to escape and, in so doing, nine or ten ran themselves on shore and were afterwards set on fire by the British. The *Boreas* coming up with the enemy in Fort Royal Bay commenced firing, thereby compelling the French admiral to drop astern to the support of his rear most-ships. The action then became general until nightfall. Nine sail of the convoy were taken, the French fleet dispersed, and great damage done.

a. *French line engraving, 18½ by 28¾, after Rossel ; engraved by F. Dequevauviller. Published in Paris by Mérigot, Quai Augustins, corner of la Rue Pavée No. 38. No date given. (Probably contemporary).*

81. RODNEY'S VICTORY OFF CAPE ST. VINCENT.

January 16. 1780.

Admiral Lord Rodney in the *Sandwich*, 90, received intelligence that a Spanish fleet of fourteen sail of the

NAVAL BATTLES.

line, commanded by Admiral Don Langara, was cruising off Cape St. Vincent, and made preparations for action. On January 16 the Spaniards were discovered crowding all sail to escape, so Rodney made the signal for a general chase, and after two hours the *Defence*, *Bedford*, *Resolution* and *Edgar* commenced firing. The *Bienfaisant*, Captain John Macbride, having got up with the Spanish ship *San Domingo*, engaged her with such vigour that she blew up and every man perished. The action continued during the night, which was dark and squally, but on the following morning Rodney learnt that six of the Spanish ships had surrendered and that the remainder had escaped. His own fleet was in shoal water, and it was necessary to get the ships' heads off shore; this prevented him continuing the chase.

- a. *Aquatint*, $17\frac{1}{4}$ by $23\frac{7}{8}$, after R. Dodd; engraved by R. Laurie. Printed for Robert Sayer, No. 53, Fleet Street, June 19, 1786.
- b. *Line engraving*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $15\frac{3}{4}$, after T. Luny, engraved by J. Fittler. Published April 15, 1782, by W. Byrne, 79, Tichfield Street.
- c. *Line engraving*, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $22\frac{3}{4}$, after R. Paton; engraved by D. Lerpinière. Published May 6, 1782, by John Boydell, in Cheapside, London.
- d. *Line engraving*, $12\frac{5}{8}$ by $18\frac{7}{8}$. No artists mentioned. Printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennett, No. 53, Fleet Street, September 2, 1780.
- e. *Line engraving*, 17 by 23, depicting Sir George Rodney's fleet and five of the Spanish men-of-war he captured off St. Vincent, lying within view of Gibraltar; after D. Serres; engraved by R. Pollard. Published June 1, 1782, by R. Wilkinson, No. 58, Cornhill, and R. Pollard, Braynes Row, Spa Fields.
- f. *Line engraving*, $5\frac{3}{8}$ by $7\frac{1}{8}$. No artist's name given. Published April 28, 1781, by J. Macgowen, No. 27, Paternoster Row.



Painted by D. Serres.

Engraved by R. Pollard.

RELIEF OF GIBRALTAR BY SIR G. B. RODNEY.

With the Spanish prizes he captured off Cape St. Vincent

Jan. 16, 1780.

OPERATIONS IN 1780.

82. THE PORCUPINE AND TWO SPANISH SHIPS.

July 22. 1780.

On July 22 the British ship *Porcupine*, 20, Captain Sir Charles Knowles, while cruising off Valencia beat off two large Spanish polacres, the largest of which mounted twenty-eight guns and the smallest twenty-four. The *Porcupine* had only four men wounded.

a. *Aquatint*, $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{3}{4}$, after N. Pocock, engraved by W. Ellis. Published by Bunny & Gold, December 2, 1799, for "*The Naval Chronicle*," Vol. II.

83. THE FLORA CAPTURES THE NYMPHE.

August 10. 1780.

On the above date, at 4.30 p.m., while the British frigate *Flora*, 36, Captain William Peere Williams, was cruising off Ushant, there hove in sight the French frigate *Nymphe*, 36, and a cutter. The *Flora* bore up and made sail in chase and soon got within musket shot and commenced the action.

The two ships fought yard-arm to yard-arm for upwards of an hour, and terrible execution was wrought on the decks of the French vessel by one of the *Flora's* eighteen-pounder cannonades, which was handled by only the boatswain and a boy. The vessels then closed and the French commander made several attempts to board,

NAVAL BATTLES.

but was repulsed with loss. The British crew, headed by Lieutenant Edward Thornborough, then boarded the *Nymphe* and were soon in possession.

The *Nymphe*, out of a crew of two hundred and ninety-one men, lost sixty-three, killed, and sixty-eight wounded. The *Flora*, with a crew of two hundred and fifty-nine men, had nine killed and seventeen wounded. The *Nymphe* was added to the British navy under the same name.

- a. Line engraving, $11\frac{3}{4}$ by $17\frac{1}{4}$, after R. Dodd; engraved by R. Pollard.
Published July 2, 1781, by John Harris, No. 3, Sweetings Alley, Cornhill.
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84. THE PEARL CAPTURES THE ESPÉRANCE.

September 30, 1780.

The British frigate *Pearl*, 32, Captain George Montagu, being off Bermuda, captured, after a well-contested action, the French merchant frigate *Espérance*, mounting twenty-eight guns. *The Pearl* lost Lieutenant Foulke of the marines and five men, killed. The *Espérance* had twenty killed and was added to the British navy as the thirty-two gun frigate *Clinton*.

- a. Line engraving, 12 by $17\frac{1}{2}$, after R. Dodd; engraved by J. Peltro.
Published August 29, 1782, by John Harris, Sweetings Alley, Cornhill.

OPERATIONS IN 1781.

85. THE FLORA AND CONSORTS WITH DUTCH AND FRENCH FRIGATES.

May 30 and June 19. 1781.

The British frigate *Flora*, 36, Captain W. P. Williams, and the frigate *Crescent*, 28, Captain the Honourable Thomas Pakenham, while returning through the Straits, met the Dutch thirty-six gun frigates *Castor* and *Briel*. The *Flora*, after a severe fight, captured the *Castor*, but the *Briel* compelled the *Crescent* to strike her flag. The *Flora* then went to her consort's assistance, recaptured the *Crescent* and forced the *Briel* to make good her escape. On June 19, when off Cape Finisterre, the two English vessels and the prize fell in with the two French thirty-two gun frigates, *Friponne* and *Gloire*. The *Crescent* and *Castor* having been dismasted in the previous action were under juremasts, and Captain Williams gave the order to separate, although the odds were really in his favour. The result was that the *Castor* and *Crescent* were captured by the French, the *Flora* alone escaping.

a. Dutch line engraving, 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 17, after J. Kobell; engraved by M. de Sallieith. No date given. (Contemporary).

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86. CAPTURE OF THE JACK.

July 2. 1781.

Captain Henry F. Evans, in command of a small squadron on the North American station, while bound for Cape Breton with a convoy of fourteen sail, was chased by the French frigates, *Astrée* and *Hermione*. Finding that the enemy were gaining, Captain Evans formed his little squadron and commenced action. The *Jack* being more exposed than the others to the enemy's fire was compelled to strike; but so vigorous was the fire of the remaining British ships, that the enemy sailed off quite content with their small trophy. Captain Evans was, unfortunately, killed, together with sixteen men, and Commander Phipps became the senior officer. The English vessels present were the: *Charleston*, 28, Captain H. F. Evans; *Allegiance*, 20, Commander David Phipps; *Vulture*, 14, Commander M. Langharne, and armed ships *Rupert*, *George*, *Vernon*, and *Jack*.

- a. French line engraving, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 28 $\frac{3}{4}$, after Rossel; engraved by F. Dequevauviller. Published in Paris by Mérigot, Quai des Augustins, corner of la Rue Pavée No. 38. No date given. (Probably contemporary).

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87. ENGAGEMENT OFF THE DOGGER BANK.

August 5. 1781.

Vice-Admiral Hyde Parker, lately Rodney's second in command, being off the Dogger Bank on his return to England with the Baltic convoy, fell in with a Dutch squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral J. A. Zoutman, also escorting a fleet of merchant ships. Parker placed the convoy in charge of Captain Robert M. Sutton of the *Tartar* and ordered him to make for England. The British squadron then made all sail and the action began. After an incessant cannonading of three hours and forty minutes, the Dutch with their convoy bore up for their ports, thus relinquishing the voyage. The British were too cut up to follow them. They had lost one hundred and nine men, killed, and three hundred and sixty-two wounded; the Dutch one hundred and forty-two, killed, and four hundred and three wounded. The Dutch ship *Hollandia*, of sixty-eight guns, was sunk.

The British ships present were:—

<i>Fortitude</i> (74)	{ Vice-Admiral Parker. Captain George Robertson.	<i>Buffalo</i> (60)	Captain William Truscott.
<i>Princess Amelia</i> (80)	„ J. Macartney.	<i>Preston</i> (50)	„ A. Graeme.
<i>Berwick</i> (74)	„ J. Ferguson.	<i>Dolphin</i> (44)	„ William Blair.
<i>Bienfaisant</i> (64)	„ R. Braithwaite.	And the frigates <i>Belle Poule</i> , <i>Latona</i> , <i>Cleopatra</i> , <i>Artois</i> , <i>Iphigenia</i> , and <i>Tartar</i> , and several sloops, cutters, etc.	

- a. *Line engraving*, 17 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 23, after D. Serres, engraved by R. Pollard. Published May 1, 1782, by R. Wilkinson, 58, Cornhill, and R. Pollard, Braynes Row, Spa Fields.
- b. *Set of three Dutch line engravings*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 17, with explanatory letterpress, after J. F. Reitz; engraved by M. de Sallieth. Published in Amsterdam by Johannes Smit & Sons. No date given. (*Contemporary*).

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- c. *Line engraving, 16 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 23 $\frac{1}{4}$, after R. Dodd; engraved by F. Chesham. Printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 53, Fleet Street, October 1, 1782.*
- d. *Line engraving, 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 15 $\frac{3}{4}$, after T. Luny; engraved by W. Byrne. Published October 1, 1782, by W. Byrne, 79, Titchfield Street.*
- e. *Line engraving, 17 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 22 $\frac{7}{8}$, after R. Paton; engraved by D. Lerpinière. Published May 6, 1782, by John Boydell in Cheapside, London.*
- f. *Set of four Dutch line engravings, 13 by 21 $\frac{3}{4}$, after E. Hoogerheydon; engraved by R. Muys. Published Te Amsterdam by F. W. Greebe en te Middleburg by E. Hoogerheydon. No date given.*
- g. *Line engraving in oval, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 8 $\frac{3}{4}$, engraved by M. Brown. Published by W. & J. Stratford, No. 112, Holborn Hill, November 10, 1792.*
- h. *Dutch line engraving, 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 16 $\frac{3}{4}$; engraved by and after Dk. de Jong. No publisher or date given.*
- i. *Pair of Dutch line engravings, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 $\frac{7}{8}$, after I. Ouwater; engraved by C. Bogerts. No publisher or date given.*

88. RODNEY AND DE GRASSE IN THE WEST INDIES.

April 12. 1782.

Admiral Sir George Rodney while off St. Lucia with a British fleet composed as follows:—

<i>Royal Oak</i> (74)	Captain T. Burnett.	<i>Monarch</i> (74)	Captain F. Reynolds.
<i>Alfred</i> (74)	„ William Bayne.	<i>Warrior</i> (74)	„ Sir J. Wallace, Kt.
<i>Montagu</i> (74)	„ George Bowen.	<i>Belliqueux</i> (64)	„ A. Sutherland.
<i>Yarmouth</i> (64)	„ A. Parrey.	<i>Centaur</i> (74)	„ J. N. Inglefield.
<i>Valiant</i> (74)	„ S. G. Goodall.	<i>Magnificent</i> (74)	„ Robert Linzee.
<i>Barfleur</i> (98)	{ Rear-Admiral Sir S. Hood,	<i>Prince</i>	
	{ Bart.	<i>William</i> (64)	„ G. Wilkinson.
	{ Captain John Knight.	<i>Champion</i> (24)	„ Thomas West.



Robert Dodd *pinxit*.

Engraved by Francis Chesham.

RODNEY DEFEATS DE GRASSE IN THE WEST INDIES.

The Close of the Battle.

April 12, 1782.

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<i>Bedford</i> (74)	{	Commodore E. Affleck.	<i>Prince George</i> (98)	{	Captain James Williams.
		Captain Thomas Graves.			Rear-Admiral Francis
<i>Ajax</i> (74)	„	N. Charrington.	<i>Princesa</i> (70)	{	Samuel Drake.
<i>Repulse</i> (64)	„	T. Dumaresq.			Captain C. Natchbull.
<i>Canada</i> (74)	„	Hon. W. Cornwallis.	<i>Conqueror</i> (74)	„	G. Balfour.
			<i>St. Albans</i> (64)	„	Charles Inglis.
<i>Resolution</i> (74)	„	Lord R. Manners.	<i>Namur</i> (90)	„	R. Fanshawe.
<i>Protée</i> (64)	„	C. Buckner.			Admiral Sir George
<i>Hercules</i> (74)	„	Henry Savage.	<i>Formidable</i> (98)	{	Brydges Rodney.
<i>America</i> (64)	„	S. Thompson.			Captain Sir C. Douglas.
<i>Endymion</i> (44)	„	E. T. Smith.		„	John Symons.
<i>Flora</i> (36)	„	S. Marshall.	<i>Duke</i> (98)	„	Alan Gardner.
<i>Alarm</i> (32)	„	Charles Cotton.	<i>Agamemnon</i> (64)	„	B. Caldwell.
<i>Andromache</i> (32)	„	G. A. Byron.	<i>Nonsuch</i> (64)	„	W. Truscott.
<i>Sibyl</i> (28)	„	John Rodney.	<i>Alcide</i> (74)	„	C. Thompson.
<i>Alert</i> (14)	Com. J. Vashon.		<i>Arrogant</i> (74)	„	S. P. Cornish.
<i>Russell</i> (74)	Captain J. Saumarez.		<i>Marlborough</i> (74)	„	Taylor Penny.
<i>Fame</i> (74)	„	Robert Barbor.	<i>Triton</i> (28)	„	John M' Laurin.
<i>Anson</i> (64)	„	William Blair.	<i>Eurydice</i> (24)	„	George Wilson.
<i>Torbay</i> (74)	„	J. L. Gidoïn.			

On the morning of April 12 a French fleet, commanded by the Comte de Grasse, was seen between Saintes and Dominica, with a numerous convoy of transports becalmed in Prince Rupert's Bay. Sir Samuel Hood's division got the sea-breeze and went in chase, which, de Grasse observing, he bore up in hope of cutting off the isolated British squadron. Hood, however, compelled the French admiral to sheer off. Rodney then made the signal for close action, and shortly afterwards the battle commenced. Rodney, with some ships, passed through the enemy's line, which caused much confusion amongst them; Hood attacked the van, while Drake's division maintained a close and warm action in the rear. De Grasse attempted to effect a rejunction of his ships, but was unable to bring it off and retreated in disorder.

A general chase ensued. The *Glorieux* being dismasted was taken possession of by the *Royal Oak*; the *César* by the *Centaur*; the *Hectar* by the *Alcide* and

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Canada; the *Ville de Paris* was brought to action by Hood in the *Barfleur*, and compelled to strike; and the *Ardent* was captured by the *Belliqueux*. Towards sunset Rodney made the signal of recall and the action ceased. The British lost two hundred and fifty-three, killed, and eight hundred and sixteen wounded, and the French three thousand killed and wounded. Not one of the captured enemy's ships reached England. The *Ville de Paris*, *Hector*, and *Glorieux* foundered on their passage home, and the *César* was, unfortunately, burnt with her prize crew of fifty British seamen.

Sir George Rodney and Sir Samuel Hood were both raised to the peerage, while Rear-Admiral Drake and Commodore Affleck were created baronets.

- a. Line engraving, 17 by 23 $\frac{3}{8}$, after N. Pocock; engraved by F. Chesham. Published March 1, 1784, by John Walker, 148, Strand.
- b. Aquatint, 14 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, after Captain Miller. Aquatinted by J. Goldar and Rosenberg. Published January 8, 1795, by J. Goldar, 16, Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road.
- c. Line engraving, 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 15 $\frac{3}{4}$, after T. Luny; engraved by P. Mazell. Published October 1, 1782, by W. Byrne, 79, Titchfield Street.
- d. Line engraving, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 23, depicting "The death of Lord Robert Manners on board H.M.S. Resolution," after T. Stothard; engraved by J. K. Sherwin. Published August 15, 1786, by T. Macklin, 39, Fleet Street.
- e. Pair of line engravings, 18 by 26, after R. Paton; one engraved by J. Fittler, the companion by D. Lerpinière. Published May 1, 1783, by John Boydell, in Cheapside.
- f. Line engraving, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, depicting "H.M.S. Barfleur capturing the Ville de Paris," after R. Dodd; engraved by F. Chesham.

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Published May 12, 1794, by Laurie & Whittle, 53, Fleet Street, London.

- g. *Line engraving, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{8}$, after W. Hamilton; engraved by Thornton. No publisher or date given. From Barnard's "New, Complete and Authentic History of England."*
- h. *Aquatint, $4\frac{1}{4}$ by 8, after N. Pocock; engraved by R. Pollard. Published May 1, 1799, by Bunney & Gold for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. I.*
- i. *Aquatint, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $8\frac{5}{8}$, after N. Pocock; engraved by R. Pollard. Published by Bunney & Gold, July 1, 1799, for, "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. II.*

N.B.—The date on this print, April 19, 1782, is inaccurate.

89. HUGHES AND SUFFREN IN THE EAST INDIES.

April 12. 1782.

Sir Edward Hughes, after his action with the French on February 17, 1782, proceeded to Trincomale to refit. In March he put to sea to pick up reinforcements from England, and on April 12, when he again fell in with Suffren, his force was comprised as follows:—

<i>Exeter</i> (64)	{ Commodore R. King. Captain H. Reynolds.	<i>Superb</i> (74)	{ Admiral Sir E. Hughes. Captain W. Stevens.
<i>Hero</i> (74)	„ C. Wood.	<i>Monmouth</i> (64)	„ James Alms.
<i>Isis</i> (50)	„ Hon. T. C. Lumley.	<i>Worcester</i> (64)	„ G. Talbot.
<i>Burford</i> (64)	„ Peter Rainier.	<i>Eagle</i> (64)	„ A. Reddal.
<i>Monarca</i> (68)	„ John Gell.	<i>Sultan</i> (74)	„ James Watt.
		<i>Magnanime</i> (64)	„ C. Wolseley.

The French squadron under M. de Suffren, consisting of twelve sail of the line and three frigates, engaged.

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The *Monmouth* closed with the *Héros* (the French flagship) and a fierce fight began, until both vessels drifted too near the shore. The action continued until Sir Edward Hughes, finding his squadron in shoal water, was compelled to anchor, and during the night the enemy retired.

The British lost one hundred and thirty-seven, killed, and four hundred and thirty wounded. The French owned to a loss of four hundred and sixty-three, killed and wounded, but this must have been greatly underrated.

a. *Line engraving, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 24, depicting "The Action between the Monmouth and the Héros." After D. Serres; engraved by J. Peltro. Published October 20, 1786, by Robert Wilkinson, No. 58, Cornhill.*

90. CAPTURE OF THE CATON AND JASON.

April 19. 1782.

The *Caton*, 64, and *Jason*, 64, with three frigates, were despatched to Cape François by the Comte de Grasse before his engagement with Lord Rodney on April 12, but having been becalmed in their passage for several days, were discovered by a squadron under the command of Lord Hood in the Mona Passage on the 19th. This squadron had been despatched by Lord Rodney from the British fleet to look after the disabled ships among the islands. About 3 p.m. the British

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attacked, and after a warm action of three-quarters of an hour compelled them both to surrender.

The *Valiant*, 74, Captain S. G. Goodall, in this action had four men killed and six wounded out of a crew of five hundred and sixty-five, while the two French ships lost one hundred, killed and wounded, out of their combined force of over seven hundred officers and men.

- a. *Pair line engravings*, 10 by 15 $\frac{1}{4}$, after D. Serres; engraved by W. Skelton and J. Fittler, respectively. Published November, 1787, by James Fittler, 62, Upper Charlotte Street, Rathbone Place.

91. THE SANTA-MARGARITTA AND THE AMAZONE.

July 29. 1782.

The *Santa-Margaritta*, frigate, Captain Elliot Salter, while off the Chesapeake, fell in with and chased the French frigate *Amazone*, commanded by the Vicomte de Montguiote. Shortly afterwards a French squadron was observed in the distance, which induced Captain Salter to haul his wind. The *Amazone* then became the pursuer, but when they had run out of sight of the fleet Captain Salter tacked and again stood towards her. The *Amazone* began the action, but the British frigate reserved her broadside for closer quarters and when under the Frenchman's stern she poured in a raking fire. After a fight of one hour and a quarter, the *Amazone* surrendered, having lost her commander and

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one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The loss on board the British frigate was four men, killed, and seventeen wounded. The *Amazon* was then taken in tow, but had to be abandoned owing to the French squadron closing in chase.

a. *Pair of aquatints, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, after R. Dodd. Published February 4, 1784, by R. Dodd, 32, Edgeware Road, Oxford Street.*

92. ATTACK ON GIBRALTAR BY THE SPANIARDS.

September 13-14, 1782.

From 1779 to 1782 Gibraltar sustained a siege at the hands of a combined French and Spanish force. In the course of the siege the garrison under General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, was several times reinforced and victualled by British fleets which ran the gauntlet of the blockade. In September, 1782, the allies contemplated a grand attack on the fortress before it could be again relieved, and a great force of vessels was mustered in Algeciras Bay. A violent gale of wind which sprung up on the 10th drove some of the fleet from their moorings; one vessel, the *San Miguel*, being forced under the batteries of Gibraltar, where she had to surrender. On September 13 the intended attack was made. The Spanish floating batteries, from which so much had been expected, were all set on fire and destroyed by Sir Roger Curtis, and

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the remaining ships of the combined fleet returned to Algeciras.

- a. *Aquatint*, $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $24\frac{1}{4}$, depicting "*The Destruction of the Spanish Battering Ships.*" After W. Hamilton; engraved by A. Robertson. Published by Mr. Robertson, 15, Charles Street, St. James Square. No date given.
 - b. *Aquatint*, $12\frac{1}{4}$ by $19\frac{7}{8}$, representing the same subject as the former print. After T. Luny; engraved by J. Walker. No publisher or date given. (Probably contemporary).
 - c. *Pair aquatints*, $9\frac{7}{8}$ by $14\frac{1}{4}$, "*The Approach and Defeat of the Floating Batteries.*" After J. Cleveley; engraved by C. Tomkins and F. Jukes. Published February 9, 1785, by C. Tomkins, 75, Queen Anne Street, East Marylebone.
 - d. *Line engraving*, $17\frac{1}{4}$ by $26\frac{1}{4}$, "*The Fleets of France and Spain totally defeated by the British.*" After J. Jefferys; engraved by J. Emes. Published October 7, 1789, by J. Emes, E. Woollett, and W. Jefferys, Maidstone, Kent.
 - e. *Line engraving*, $16\frac{7}{8}$ by $23\frac{1}{8}$, "*The Spanish Battering Ships on Fire.*" Painted and engraved by J. K. Sherwin. Published September 14, 1784, by J. K. Sherwin, No. 28, St. James Street, and W. Hinton, No. 5, Sweetings Alley, Royal Exchange.
 - f. *Pair line engravings*, $17\frac{7}{8}$ by $25\frac{3}{4}$, "*The brave and gallant Defence of Gibraltar from the exterior and the interior.*" After R. Paton; engraved by J. Fittler. Published November 1, 1784, by John Boydell, engraver in Cheapside, London.
 - g. *Line engraving*, $12\frac{3}{4}$ by $19\frac{3}{4}$. No artist's name given. Published October 26, 1782, by G. S., Queen Street, Golden Square, at No. 12.
 - h. *Aquatint*, $12\frac{7}{8}$ by $22\frac{7}{8}$, after G. F. Koehler, A.D.C. to General Elliot; engraved by T. Malton. Published August 1, 1780, by W. Faden, corner of St. Martins Lane, Charing Cross.
- N.B.—The date on this print, September 13, 1783, is inaccurate.
- i. *Aquatint*, 5 by $8\frac{1}{2}$, after W. Hamilton; engraved by J. Wells. Published for "*The Naval Chronicle*," Vol. X.

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93. RELIEF OF GIBRALTAR BY LORD HOWE.

October 11. 1782.

On September 11 an expedition, under the command of Lord Howe, started from Spithead for the relief of Gibraltar. It consisted of one hundred and eighty-three sail, thirty-four being ships of the line, twelve frigates and the remainder transports and supply ships. Its purpose was accomplished on October 11.

- a. *Line engraving, 17 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 25 $\frac{3}{4}$, after R. Paton; engraved by D. Lerpinière. Published November 1, 1784, by John Boydell, in Cheapside.*
- b. *Line engraving, 5 by 24 $\frac{1}{4}$. Panoramic view of the fleet, with portraits either end of Admirals Howe and Barrington; the fleet after D. Serres; engraved by R. Pollard. Published May 22, 1810, by J. S. Copley, George Street, Hanover Square.*

94. THE MEDIATOR AND ALEXANDER.

December 12. 1782.

The *Mediator*, Captain the Honourable John Luttrell, being off Ferrol, observed five sail to leeward, which proved to be the French frigates *Eugène*, *Ménager* and *Dauphin Royal*, together with the American frigate *Alexander* and an American brig. Notwithstanding this formidable array, Captain Luttrell bore down to the attack, and having gallantly fought his way through the numerous foes, took possession of the *Alexander*. The re-

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maining vessels then endeavoured to escape, but Captain Luttrell, after putting a prize crew on board the *Alexander*, went in chase of, and captured the *Ménager*. In this gallant attack the *Mediator* sustained no loss. The enemy had about twenty killed and wounded, and lost three hundred men, who were taken prisoners.

- a. *Line engraving, 12 by 17 $\frac{3}{8}$, after R. Dodd, engraved by J. Peltro. Published September 18, 1783, by John Harris, Sweetings Alley, Cornhill.*
- b. *Set of four line engravings, 17 by 23 $\frac{1}{4}$, after D. Serres; engraved and published by R. Pollard, Braynes Row, Spa Fields, and R. Wilkinson, No. 58, Cornhill, 1784.*

95. THE LEANDER AND THE COURONNE.

January 18. 1783.

On January 18 the British ship *Leander*, 50, Captain J. W. Payne, off Jamaica observed the French ship *Couronne*, 80, and ranging up alongside gallantly commenced the action. The *Leander's* position was so near to her opponent that she was three times set on fire by the French ship's wads. For two hours the British ship sustained this unequal contest, and owing to the damage to her masts and sails, drifted to leeward of the *Couronne*, which ship ceased firing, and at daylight next day was nowhere to be seen.

- a. *Aquatint, 5 by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. No artist's name given. Published by Bunny & Gold, February 1, 1800, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. III.*

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96. THE NYMPHE AND THE CLÉOPÂTRE.

June 18. 1793.

The *Nymphe* frigate Captain Edward Pellew, sailed from Falmouth on a cruise, and while off the Start fell in with the French frigate *Cléopâtre*, which shortened sail, and awaited her approach. The French commander then came to the gangway and shouted "Vive la nation!" the hail was responded to by three British cheers, and the engagement commenced. The *Cléopâtre* was boarded, and after a severe action the republican colours hauled down, her captain and sixty-three of her crew being killed and wounded. On the 21st the *Nymphe* arrived at Portsmouth with her prize, and on the following day Captain Pellew was presented to George III. and was honoured by knighthood. The *Cléopâtre* entered the British navy under the name of *Oiseau*.

- a. *Pair of line engravings, 15½ by 25¾, painted and engraved by R. Dodd. Published September 20, 1793, by Woodfall & Freeman, 95, Strand, etc.*
- b. *Pair of aquatints, 14¾ by 21¼, after Lieutenant T. Yates; engraved by C. Apostool. Published March 1, 1794, by T. Yates and Messrs. Greenwoods, Leicester Square.*
- c. *Line engraving, 6¾ by 9¾, after N. Pocock; engraved by J. Fittler. Published February 20, 1815, by T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, London.*
(This print is wrongly described "The Capture of La Nymphe," etc.)
- d. *Aquatint, 6¾ by 10½, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published April 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."*

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- e. *Line engraving, $7\frac{7}{8}$ by $11\frac{3}{4}$, with description below. No artist's name or date given. Printed for William Lane at the Minerva, Leadenhall Street.*
 - f. *Line engraving, 5 by $7\frac{1}{4}$, after W. Hamilton, by Grainger. Published December 24, 1803, by J. Stratford, No. 112, Holborn Hill.*
 - g. *Aquatint, $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, after N. Pocock; engraved by T. Medland. Published by Bunney & Gold, September 1, 1799, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. II.*
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97. THE CRESCENT AND THE RÉUNION.

October 20. 1793.

The *Crescent* frigate, Captain James Saumarez, sailed from Spithead on October 19, and having received information respecting the French frigate *Réunion* and a brig lying off Cherbourg, stood over to the French coast. On the 20th Captain Saumarez sighted the two vessels, and coming up with the former poured in a raking fire which cut away the foreyard and mizen-topmast of the *Réunion*, rendering her quite unmanageable. After a gallant resistance of two hours and ten minutes, the Frenchman was compelled to strike her colours. The *Crescent* had not a man hurt by the enemy's shot, but the *Réunion* had thirty-three killed and forty-eight wounded. Captain Saumarez received the honour of knighthood and a handsome piece of plate from the City

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of London. The *Réunion* was added to the British navy under the same name.

- a. *Pair of aquatints, 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 25 $\frac{3}{4}$. No artist's name given. Published by R. Dodd, 22, Alsop Building, New Road, Marylebone, January 20, 1794.*
 - b. *Pair of aquatints, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 24 $\frac{5}{8}$, after T. Elliott, engraved by J. W. Edy. Published March 30, 1794, by W. Donaldson, Portsmouth.*
 - c. *Aquatint, 7 by 10 $\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe, engraved by J. Jeakes. Published April 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."*
 - d. *Pair of aquatints . . . after Lieutenant J. Mackellar, engraved by J. Wells.*
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98. HOOD AT TOULON.

December 18. 1793.

The inhabitants of Toulon and Marseilles, under a disposition to be freed from the yoke of the Convention, entered into a negotiation with Lord Hood, the British admiral then commanding in the Mediterranean, whereby the former town was placed in the hands of the English in trust for Louis XVII. A large military force being sent by the revolutionary government against Toulon, Lord Hood found himself obliged to evacuate the place; but before doing so he destroyed ten ships of the line, besides some frigates and other vessels, with an immense

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quantity of stores of every description ; while three sail of the line, with some smaller frigates, were added to the British fleet. Hood's squadron, assembled off Toulon, consisted of the following :

<i>Victory</i> (100)	Vice-Admiral Lord Hood.	<i>Agamemnon</i> (64)	Captain H. Nelson.
	Rear-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.	<i>Ardent</i> (64)	" R. M. Sutton.
	Captain J. Knight.	<i>Diadem</i> (64)	" A. Sutherland.
		<i>Intrepid</i> (64)	" Hon. Charles Carpenter.
<i>Britannia</i> (100)	Vice-Admiral William Hotham.	<i>Egmont</i> (74)	" A. Dickson.
	Capt. J. Holloway.	<i>Robust</i> (74)	" Hon. G. K. Elphinstone.
		<i>Courageux</i> (74)	" Hon. W. Waldegrave.
<i>Windsor Castle</i> (98)	Vice-Admiral P. Cosby.	<i>Bedford</i> (74)	" Robert Mann.
	Capt. Sir T. Byard.	<i>Berwick</i> (74)	" Sir J. Collins.
		<i>Captain</i> (74)	" Samuel Reeve.
<i>Princess Royal</i> (98)	Rear-Admiral S. G. Goodall.	<i>Fortitude</i> (74)	" W. Young.
	Capt. J. C. Purvis.	<i>Leviathan</i> (74)	" Hon. H. S. Conway.
	Rear-Admiral J. Gell.	<i>Colossus</i> (74)	" C. M. Pole.
<i>St. George</i> (98)	Captain T. Foley.	<i>Illustrious</i> (74)	" T. L. Frederick.

- a. *Aquatint*, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 23 $\frac{3}{4}$, painted and engraved by A. Robertson. Published April 28, 1794, by A. Robertson, Charles St., St. James Square.
- b. *Aquatint*, 7 by 10 $\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe ; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published April 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' " Naval Achievements of Great Britain."
- c. *Aquatint*, 5 by 8 $\frac{3}{4}$, " The Burning of the Toulon Fleet." After S. Owen ; engraved by J. Greig. Published by Bunney & Gold, January 1, 1802, for " The Naval Chronicle," Vol. VI.

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99. THE ZEBRA AT FORT ROYAL, MARTINIQUE.

February 5—March 22. 1794.

An expedition consisting of the following ships, with about six thousand one hundred troops on board, arrived off Martinique on February 5:—

<i>Boyne</i> (98)	{ Vice-Admiral Sir J. Jervis.	<i>Solebay</i> (32)	Captain W. H. Kelly.
	{ Captain G. Grey.	<i>Quebec</i> (32)	„ J. Rogers.
	{ Commodore C. Thompson.	<i>Ceres</i> (32)	„ R. Inledon.
<i>Vengeance</i> (74)	{ Captain Lord H. Paulet.	<i>Winchelsea</i> (32)	„ Viscount Garlies.
<i>Irresistible</i> (74)	„ J. Henry.	<i>Rose</i> (28)	„ E. Riou.
<i>Asia</i> (64)	„ J. Brown.	<i>Nautilus</i> (16)	Commander J. Carpenter.
<i>Veteran</i> (64)	„ C. E. Nugent.	<i>Rattlesnake</i> (16)	„ M. H. Scott.
<i>Beaulieu</i> (40)	„ J. Salisbury.	<i>Zebra</i> (16)	„ R. Faulknor.
<i>Santa</i>		<i>Avenger</i> (16)	„ J. Milne.
<i>Margaritta</i> (36)	„ E. Harvey.	<i>Vesuvius</i> (8)	„ C. Sawyer.
<i>Blonde</i> (32)	„ J. Markham.	<i>Dromedary</i> (24)	„ S. Tatham.
		<i>Woolwich</i> (44)	„ J. Parker.

The troops were disembarked immediately, and by March 16 all the island, except Fort Royal and Fort Bourbon, was in the possession of the British. Fort Royal was garrisoned with about one thousand two hundred men under the command of General Rochambeau, who was governor of the island. Admiral Jervis ordered the *Asia* and the *Zebra* to cover the landing of the troops necessary for the enterprize, and on the 20th the attack was made. The *Asia* failed to take up her position, and Captain Faulknor of the *Zebra*, observing this, undertook the service alone. With matchless intrepidity and conduct he ran his sloop, under a terrible fire from all the batteries, close to the walls of Fort Royal. Throwing ladders on the walls and followed by all his ship's company he led the assault and carried the place before any of the other boats could come to his assistance.

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On the 22nd Fort Bourbon surrendered and the island passed into the hands of the British, who lost during the whole undertaking eighty-four killed and two hundred and twenty-four wounded.

a. *Mezzotint*, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, "*Captain Faulknor in the Zebra storming Fort Royal.*" After H. Sinyleton; engraved by J. Daniell. Published August 15, 1797, by J. Daniell, 6, Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road.

100. CAPTURE OF THE BABET AND POMONE.

April 23. 1794.

Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren having been despatched by Admiral Macbride on a cruise off the coast of France, fell in with a French squadron. The British squadron consisted of the following frigates:—

<i>Arethusa</i> (38)	Captain Sir E. Pellew.	{	<i>Melampus</i> (36)	Captain Thomas Wells.
<i>Flora</i> (36)	Commodore Sir J. B. Warren.		<i>Concorde</i> (36)	„ Sir R. J. Strachan.
			<i>Nymphe</i> (36)	„ George Murray.

During the action which ensued the *Flora* engaged in succession the French ships *Babet*, *Pomone* and *Résolue*, but was compelled to drop astern, having been much crippled aloft. Her position was then occupied by the *Arethusa*. After two hours' severe struggle the *Babet* surrendered, and the *Pomone* having lost her main and mizen-masts, in a short time followed suit. The *Concorde* and *Melampus* made all sail after the *Engageante* and

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Résolue, which had attempted to escape, and bringing the former to action compelled her after a brave defence to strike. The *Résolue* got into Morlaix. The British had nine men killed and twenty-four wounded, but no authentic information is given regarding the French loss. The *Pomone* was considered the finest frigate afloat and was added to the British navy under the same name.

- a. Pair of aquatints, $15\frac{1}{4}$ by $25\frac{1}{2}$, painted and engraved by R. Dodd. Published by B. B. Evans, Poultry, and R. Dodd, Lisson Grove, Paddington.
 - b. Aquatint, $9\frac{1}{8}$ by 14. No artist's name given. Published May 5, 1795, by John Fairburn, 146, Minories, London.
 - c. Aquatint, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published July 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."
 - d. Aquatint, 4 by $8\frac{3}{4}$, after N. Pocock; engraved by T. Medland. Published by Bunny & Gold, May 31, 1800, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. III.
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101. THE CARYSFORT AND THE CASTOR.

May 29. 1794.

The *Carysfort* frigate, Captain Francis Laforey, fell in with the French (late British) frigate *Castor* on this date. After an action of one hour and a quarter the *Castor* was compelled to strike her colours. The *Carysfort* was very slightly injured and only had one



Painted by Robert Cleveley.

Engraved by T. Medland.

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man killed, but the French vessel had her maintop-gallant mast shot away, her mainmast injured, also sixteen men killed and nine wounded. The *Castor* was restored to the British navy without change of name.

a. *Aquatint, 7 by 10 $\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published June 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."*

102. HOWE'S VICTORY OFF USHANT.

June 1. 1794.

The Channel fleet, under the command of Lord Howe, consisting of the following vessels, arrived off Ushant on May 5.

<i>Cæsar</i> (80)	Captain A. J. P. Molloy.	<i>Niger</i> (32)	Captain Hon. A. K. Legge.
<i>Bellerophon</i> (74)	Rear-Admiral T. Pasley.	<i>Venus</i> (32)	" W. Brown.
<i>Leviathan</i> (74)	Captain William Hope.	<i>Aquilon</i> (32)	" Hon. R. Stopford.
	Lord H. Seymour.	<i>Brunswick</i> (74)	" J. Harvey.
<i>Russell</i> (74)	" J. W. Payne.	<i>Valient</i> (74)	" T. Pringle.
<i>Royal Sovereign</i> (100)	Vice-Admiral T. Graves.	<i>Orion</i> (74)	" J. T. Duckworth.
<i>Marlborough</i> (74)	Captain H. Nicholls.	<i>Queen</i> (98)	{ Rear-Adm. A. Gardner.
	Hon. G. C. Berkeley.		{ Captain J. Hutt.
<i>Defence</i> (74)	" J. Gambier.	<i>Ramillies</i> (74)	" H. Harvey.
<i>Impregnable</i> (98)	Rear-Admiral B. Caldwell.	<i>Alfred</i> (74)	" J. Bazely.
<i>Tremendous</i> (74)	Captain G. B. Westcott.	<i>Montagu</i> (74)	" J. Montagu.
	" J. Pigott.	<i>Royal George</i> (100)	{ Vice-Adm. Sir A. A. Hood.
<i>Barfleur</i> (98)	Rear-Admiral G. Bowyer.		{ Captain W. Domett.
<i>Invincible</i> (74)	Captain C. Collingwood.	<i>Majestic</i> (74)	" C. Cotton.
	" Hon. T. Pakenham.	<i>Glory</i> (98)	" J. Elphinstone.
<i>Culloden</i> (74)	" I. Schomberg.	<i>Thunderer</i> (74)	" A. Bertie.
<i>Gibraltar</i> (80)	" T. Mackenzie.	<i>Phaeton</i> (38)	" W. Bentinck.
<i>Queen Charlotte</i> (100)	Admiral Earl Howe.	<i>Latona</i> (38)	" E. Thornborough.
	Captain Sir R. Curtis.	<i>Southampton</i> (32)	" Hon. R. Forbes.
	" Sir A. S. Douglas.	<i>Pegasus</i> (28)	" R. Barlow.
		<i>Pharon</i> (44)	" G. Countess.

And the *Comet*, *Incendiary*, *Kingfisher*, *Rattler* and *Ranger* fireships and cutters.

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On May 17 Howe received intelligence that Vice-Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse with a French fleet, consisting of twenty-five sail of the line and fifteen frigates, had sailed from Brest in order to bring in the homeward-bound merchant ships. On May 28 the French fleet was discovered by the British scouts. Lord Howe immediately made the signal for a general chase. On the 29th Lord Howe, with the desire to make some impression, ordered the fleet to pass through the enemy's line. As the British neared the French the latter commenced firing. The *Queen Charlotte* was the first vessel to break the line, the *Bellerophon* and *Leviathan* quickly followed; the whole fleet then kept up a spirited fire. The battle continued till the evening with great fury, when a thick fog prevented anything decisive from taking place. From the 30th till the afternoon of the 31st the fog continued, which gave both sides an opportunity to repair their ships and get them ready again for service. About half-past one on the 31st, the ships being very much scattered, Lord Howe reformed his line, but it was considered advisable to delay the attack till the next day.

At dawn, on "The Glorious First of June," the French were seen six miles on the lee bow. Lord Howe made the signal to chase and attack the enemy's centre, each ship to steer for, and engage an opponent. The *Queen Charlotte* setting a noble example, steered for the *Montagne*, a ship of one hundred and twenty guns, and compelled her to haul off and leave the line; other ships soon followed the lead of the commander-in-chief; but some

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of them did not, and owing to the disabled condition of the British vessels, many French ships got away. Seven, however, were captured, *Le Sans Pareil*, *Le Juste*, *L'Amerique*, *L'Achille*, *Le Northumberland*, *L'Impétueux* and *Le Vengeur*, the last-named unfortunately sinking with many of her crew.

Lord Howe arrived at Spithead with his prizes on the 13th. King George III. visited Portsmouth, and held a levee on board the *Queen Charlotte*, and there presented the gallant commander-in-chief with a diamond-hilted sword valued at three thousand guineas. Admiral Graves and Sir Samuel Hood were both made peers, and Vice-Admirals Bowyer, Gardner, Pasley and Curtis created baronets.

- a. *Aquatint*, $15\frac{1}{2}$ by 26, after T. Luny, engraved by R. Pollard and J. Wells. Published November 1, 1794, by R. Pollard, *Spa Fields*.
- b. *Pair aquatints*, $13\frac{1}{4}$ by $26\frac{3}{4}$, after R. Dodd. Published by B. B. Evans, *Poultry*, London. No date given. (*Contemporary*).
- c. *Aquatint*, $15\frac{1}{2}$ by 22, inscribed "Painted London"; engraved by F. Weber, London. Published by S. Tessari and Fr. Weber. No date given.
- d. *Line engraving*, $20\frac{1}{2}$ by $30\frac{3}{8}$, after P. J. de Loutherbourg; engraved by J. Fittler. Published January 1, 1799, for V. and R. Green, by R. Cribb, 288, *Holborn*, etc.
- e. *Aquatint*, $17\frac{3}{4}$ by $25\frac{3}{4}$, depicting the situation of "H.M.S. Defence at the Close of the Action." After Lieutenant A. Becher; engraved by R. Dodd. Published January 1, 1796, by B. B. Evans, *Poultry*, London, and T. Matthews, *Point Gates*, Portsmouth.
- f. *Line engraving*, $7\frac{3}{4}$ by $11\frac{3}{4}$, after W. Wilkins; engraved by F. Ambrose. No publisher or date given.

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- g. *French line engraving, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 17, entitled "Combat du Vengeur," after N. Ozanne le jeune. Lithographed by Y. le Gouaz. No publisher or date given. (Contemporary).*
- h. *French lithograph, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 17, entitled "The Sinking of the Vengeur." Designed and lithographed by Ferd. Perrot. Published Paris, chez Victor Delaine, Editeur, Place du Louvre 10. No date given.*
- i. *Aquatint, 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 26, depicting "The British Fleet bringing into Spithead the six captured Vessels." After T. Luny; engraved by F. Birnie and R. Pollard. Published November 1, 1794, by John Jeffreys, Ludgate Hill.*
- j. *Line engraving, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 40 $\frac{1}{2}$, depicting "Earl Howe breaking the Line." No artist's name given. Published October 17, 1794, by John Marshall, 4, Aldermary Church Yard, Bow Lane, London.*
- k. *Set of six aquatints, 22 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, entitled "A Splendid Record of British Bravery," displaying the six French ships captured, as they appeared on their arrival in Portsmouth Harbour. After R. Livesay. Aquatinted by J. Wells. Published March 10, 1796, by R. Livesay, Portsmouth, and Eliz. Walker, 7, Cornhill, London.*
- l. *Pair of aquatints, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 22, depicting "The Situation of the Royal George and the Majestic at the commencement of the Action, and the Royal George and the Marlborough at the close." After H. W. Pearse; engraved by Thomas Whitewood. Published by Thomas Whitewood, Queen Street, Portsea, July 1, 1796.*
- m. *Line engraving, 17 by 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, after M. Brown; engraved by D. Orme. Published October 1, 1795, by Daniel Orme, 14, Old Bond Street, London.*
- n. *Pair line engravings, 19 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 30 $\frac{3}{4}$, after R. Cleveley; one engraved by T. Medland, the other by B. T. Pouncy. Published February 15, 1796, by A. C. de Poggi, 91, New Bond Street.*
- o. *Pair aquatints, 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 10 $\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published March 1, and April 1, respectively, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."*

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- p.* Commemoration plate, $26\frac{3}{4}$ by $16\frac{3}{8}$, with portraits of the admirals and captains present, after R. Smirke; the figures engraved by F. Bartolozzi, the landscape by J. Landseer, and the portraits by T. Ryder & J. Stow. Published by R. Bowyer, 1802, *Historic Gallery, Pall Mall*.
- q.* Line engraving, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $6\frac{3}{4}$, after W. M. Craig; engraved by T. Wallis. Published by C. Brightly and T. Kinnersley, *Bungay, October, 1805*.
- r.* Line engraving, $6\frac{7}{8}$ by $4\frac{7}{8}$. No artist's name given. Published by Thomas Kelly, *Paternoster Row, January 6, 1816*.
- s.* Line engraving, $11\frac{5}{8}$ by $15\frac{7}{8}$. No artist's name given. Published August 14, 1819, by Richard Holmes Laurie, No. 53, *Fleet Street, London*.
- t.* Aquatint, $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $23\frac{3}{4}$, "*The Brunswick and Le Vengeur, after the Action, etc.*" After Nicholas Pocock; engraved by R. Pollard and J. Widnell. Published June 16, 1796, by N. Pocock, *Great George Street, Westminster*.
- u.* Aquatint, $4\frac{1}{4}$ by 8, "*Lord Howe engaging the French Fleet under Admiral Villaret, May 29.*" After N. Pocock; engraved by J. Wells. Published by Bunny, Thompson & Co. for "*The Naval Chronicle*," Vol. I.
- v.* Aquatint, $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, "*Earl Howe breaking the French Line.*" No artist's name or publisher given. From "*The Naval Chronicle*," Vol. I.
- w.* Aquatint, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{3}{4}$, "*View of the Prizes taken on June 1, by Earl Howe, at anchor at Spithead.*" After N. Pocock; engraved by R. Pollard. Published by Bunny & Co., February 1, 1799, for "*The Naval Chronicle*," Vol. I.
- x.* Aquatint, $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$, "*The Position of the Leviathan and L'Amerique.*" After N. Pocock; engraved by W. Ellis. Published November 1, 1799, by Bunny & Gold, for "*The Naval Chronicle*," Vol. II.
- y.* Aquatint, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$, "*The Brunswick and Le Vengeur.*" After N. Pocock; engraved by W. Ellis. Published by Bunny & Gold, April 30, 1800, for "*The Naval Chronicle*," Vol. III.

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103. CRESCENT AND CONSORTS WITH A FRENCH SQUADRON.

June 8. 1794.

On the above date the *Crescent*, 36, Captain Sir James Saumarez; *Druid*, 32, Captain Joseph Ellison; and *Eurydice*, 24, Captain Francis Cole, fell in with the French ships *Scévola*, 50, *Brutus*, 50, two thirty-six gun frigates and a brig, while proceeding from Plymouth to Guernsey. The *Crescent* drew off the French pursuit from the slower ships, heading into Guernsey road by a narrow passage which had never been entered before by a British man-of-war. Captain Saumarez was a Channel Islander, and his local knowledge stood him in good stead. This was an achievement as brilliant as it was gallant and skilful.

a. *Aquatint*, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$, after J. T. Lee; engraved by Rickards. Published March 31, 1808, by Joyce Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. XIX.

104. THE ALEXANDER CAPTURED BY A FRENCH SQUADRON.

November 6. 1794.

A French squadron of five sail of the line, under Rear-Admiral Nielly, escorting a convoy from Lisbon, fell in with the *Alexander*, Captain Richard Rodney Bligh, and *Canada*, Captain Charles P. Hamilton, off the Scilly

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Islands. After gallantly sustaining the attack of three ships for two and a half hours the *Alexander* surrendered, having lost thirty-six of her crew; but the *Canada* managed to escape. The French admitted losing four hundred and fifty men. The *Alexander* was added to the French navy under the same name, but was recaptured in Bridport's action off Groix, on June 23, 1795.

a. *Aquatint*, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 26 $\frac{3}{8}$, after F. Guest; engraved by J. Wells. Published June 20, 1800, by T. Guest, Portsmouth.

105. THE *BLANCHE* AND THE *PIQUE*.

January 4. 1795.

The *Blanche* frigate, Captain R. Faulknor, while off Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadaloupe, on this date, engaged the French frigate *Pique*. The fight having lasted an hour, the *Pique* fouled the *Blanche*, and the Frenchmen made several attempts to board, but were each time gallantly repulsed. Then the English sailors lashed the bowsprit of the *Pique* to the stump of the *Blanche*'s mainmast, and towed her before the wind. To bring more guns into play, part of the stern of the main deck of the *Blanche* was blown out, but it was not until the action had lasted seven hours, during which Captain Faulknor was shot through the heart, that the *Pique* surrendered, having sustained the terrible loss of seventy-six killed and one hundred and

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five wounded. The *Blanche* had eight killed and twenty-one wounded. The *Pique* was added to the British navy under the same name.

This action was considered the longest and most determined engagement ever fought, and the House of Commons ordered a monument to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of Captain Faulknor.

- a. *Aquatint, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 25 $\frac{3}{4}$, painted and engraved by R. Dodd. Published March 17, 1796, by J. Harris, Sweetings Alley, and 8, Broad Street.*
- b. *Pair of aquatints, 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 17, after Lieutenant T. Orde; engraved by C. Rosenberg. Published January 1, 1797, by J. Bretherton, 134, New Bond Street.*
- c. *Line engraving, 24 by 18, depicting "The Death of Captain Faulknor." After T. Stothard; engraved by W. Bromley & Blackberd. Published by R. Bowyer, Pall Mall, 1801.*
- d. *Aquatint, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 $\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published September 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."*

106. HOTHAM'S VICTORY OFF GENOA.

March 14. 1795.

A French fleet of fifteen sail of the line, availing themselves of the absence of the British blockading force, sailed from Toulon with the intention of attacking the island of Corsica. Admiral Hotham having received in-

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telligence of their intentions, lost no time in pursuing them with a British fleet consisting of the following:—

<i>Captain</i> (74)	Captain Samuel Reeve.	<i>Egmont</i> (74)	Captain John Sutton.
<i>Bedford</i> (74)	„ Davidge Gould.	<i>Windsor Castle</i> (98)	Rear-Adm. R. Linzee.
<i>Tancredi</i> (74)	„ C. Caraccioli.		Captain John Gore.
<i>Princess Royal</i> (98)	{ Vice-Adm. S. G. Goodall.	<i>Inconstant</i> (36)	„ T. F. Fremantle.
	{ Captain J. C. Purvis.	<i>Meleager</i> (32)	„ G. Cockburn.
<i>Agamemnon</i> (64)	„ Horatio Nelson.	<i>Diadem</i> (64)	„ Charles Tyler.
<i>Minerva</i> (32)	(?)		{ Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde
<i>Pilade</i>	(?)	<i>St. George</i> (98)	{ Parker.
<i>Lowestoft</i> (32)	„ B. Hallowell.		{ Captain Thomas Foley.
<i>Poulette</i> (26)	Commander R. W. Miller.	<i>Terrible</i> (74)	„ G. Campbell.
<i>Tarleton</i> (14)	„ C. Brisbane.	<i>Fortitude</i> (74)	„ W. Young.
<i>Illustrious</i> (74)	Captain T. L. Frederick.	<i>Romulus</i> (36)	„ George Hope.
<i>Courageux</i> (74)	„ A. Montgomery.	<i>Moselle</i> (18)	Commander C. D. Pater.
<i>Britannia</i> (100)	{ Vice-Adm. W. Hotham.	<i>Fox</i> (cutter)	Lieutenant J. Gibson
	{ Captain John Holloway.		

On the morning of March 13 the British admiral caught sight of the French attempting to work back to Toulon, so he made the signal for a general chase, and at daybreak on the 14th overtook them, and an action commenced. The *Captain*, in approaching the *Ça-Ira*, received so much injury from her fire that she made the signal for assistance. The *Bedford* was also disabled and towed out of the action. The French fleet attempted to close the British line, but was frustrated by the latter edging away. The French did not attempt to pursue, but crowded all sail and escaped, leaving the *Ça-Ira* and *Censeur* to their fate. These two ships did not surrender until after a desperate resistance and a loss of four hundred men. The British lost seventy-four, killed, and two hundred and eighty-four wounded.

a. *Aquatint*, 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 10 $\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published September 1, 1810, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

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107. THE ASTRÆA AND THE GLOIRE.

April 10. 1795.

Rear-Admiral Colpoys, with five sail of the line and three frigates, being in the Channel, discovered three French frigates in the north-west. When close enough he opened fire, which was returned. The enemy then separated, steering different courses. The *Astræa* frigate, Captain Lord Henry Paulet, together with the *Robust* and *Hannibal*, pursued one frigate, which proved to be the *Gloire*. The *Astræa* soon brought her to close action, and after forty-eight minutes' warm contest the French colours were hauled down. The *Astræa* had eight men wounded, and the *Gloire* forty killed and wounded. The *Gloire's* consorts were the *Gentille* and *Fraternité*. The former was captured by the *Hannibal*, but the *Fraternité* escaped. Both prizes were added to the British navy under the same names.

a. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{7}{8}$ by $10\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe ; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published June 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

108. CAPTURE OF THE RAISON AND PRÉVOYANTE.

May 17. 1795.

The frigates *Thetis*, Captain the Honourable Alexander Cochrane, and *Hussar*, Captain John P. Beres-

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ford, chased the French armed store-ships *Trajan*, *Prévoyante*, *Heureux*, and *Raison*, off Cape Henry, Chesapeake. After a gallant defence the *Raison* was captured by the *Hussar*, and the *Prévoyante* by the *Thetis*. The *Thetis* had eight men killed and nine wounded; the *Hussar* three wounded.

- a. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{7}{8}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published June 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."
- b. *Line engraving*, $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $7\frac{1}{4}$, after M. Brown; engraved by Tomlinson.
Published July 23, 1803, by J. Stratford, No. 112, Holborn Hill.

109. CORNWALLIS'S RETREAT.

June 17. 1795.

On May 30 the following squadron sailed from Spit-head for a cruise off Ushant :—

<i>Royal Sovereign</i> (100)	Vice-Admiral Hon. W. Cornwallis.	<i>Phaeton</i> (38)	Captain Hon. R. Stop- ford.
<i>Mars</i> (74)	Captain John Whitby.	<i>Kingfisher</i> (18)	Com. T. Le M. Gosselin.
<i>Brunswick</i> (74)	„ Sir C. Cotton.	<i>Bellerophon</i> (74)	Captain J. Lord Cran- stoun.
	„ Lord C. Fitz- gerald.	<i>Pallas</i> (32)	„ Hon. H. Curzon.
<i>Triumph</i> (74)	Captain Sir E. Gower.		

On June 8, being off Point Penmark, Vice-Admiral Cornwallis sighted a number of sail, which proved to be Rear-Admiral J. G. Vence and a French squadron returning with a convoy from Bordeaux. The British admiral

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made the signal to chase, and captured a few vessels belonging to the convoy, which he sent into port in charge of the *Kingfisher* on June 11. By that time news of what had occurred had reached Brest, and all the ships available under Vice-Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse were sent to the French admiral, whom they joined on the 15th. The next day the French sighted Cornwallis making for Belle Isle and chased him. At daybreak on the 17th one division was abreast of the British rear. By noon all the British ships were engaged in firing stern and quarter guns as they could be brought to bear. For the following three or four hours the French van harassed the British rear, until the *Mars* dropped astern, badly damaged by the enemy's fire. The *Royal Sovereign* and *Triumph* bore up gallantly to protect her. The effect of the movement of these two British ships was decisive, for the leading French vessels, not desiring closer action, shortened sail and gave over the chase.

- a. *Pair of aquatints*, $9\frac{7}{8}$ by $29\frac{3}{8}$, after R. Livesay ; engraved by C. Rosenberg. Published by R. Livesay, Portsea, August 21, 1796.
- b. *Aquatint*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{3}{4}$, after W. Anderson ; engraved by J. Wells. Published March 1, 1802, by Bunney & Gold, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. VII.

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110. BRIDPORT'S VICTORY OFF L'ORIENT.

June 23. 1795.

The French fleet anchored off Belle Isle after the action with Cornwallis's squadron: from thence on June 22 they weighed and fell in with Admiral Lord Bridport in the Channel fleet, consisting of the following ships:—

<i>Royal George</i> (100)	{	Admiral Lord Bridport.	<i>Valiant</i> (74)	Captain	C. Parker.
		Captain W. Domett.	<i>Orion</i> (74)	"	Sir J. Saumarez.
<i>Queen Charlotte</i> (100)	{	" Sir A. S. Douglas.	<i>Irresistible</i> (74)	"	R. Grindall.
		Vice-Admiral Sir A. Gardner.	<i>Russell</i> (74)	"	T. Larcom.
<i>Queen</i> (98)	{	Captain W. Bedford.	<i>Colossus</i> (74)	"	J. Monkton.
		Vice-Admiral J. Colpoys.	<i>Révolutionnaire</i> (44)	"	F. Cole.
<i>London</i> (98)	{	Captain E. Griffith.	<i>Thalia</i> (36)	"	Lord H. Paulet.
		Rear-Admiral H. Harvey.	<i>Nymphe</i> (36)	"	G. Murray.
<i>Prince of Wales</i> (98)	{	Captain J. Bazely.	<i>Aquilon</i> (32)	"	R. Barlow.
		" C.P. Hamilton.	<i>Astræa</i> (32)	"	R. Lane.
<i>Prince</i> (98)		" J. R. Dacres.	<i>Babet</i> (20)	"	E. Codrington.
<i>Barfleur</i> (98)		" W. Edge.	<i>Megæva</i> (14)	"	Hon. H. Blackwood.
<i>Prince George</i> (98)		Rear-Admiral Lord H. Seymour.	<i>Incendiary</i> (14)	"	J. Draper.
<i>Sans Pareil</i> (80)	{	Captain W. Browell.	<i>Charon</i> (14)	Com.	W. Locke.
			<i>Argus</i> (lugger)		(?)
			<i>Dolly</i> (lugger)		(?)

Vice-Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse had no desire for battle, but Bridport signalled his fleet to crowd on all sail, and chase. On the 23rd the British fleet had gained considerably, and soon began to attack the enemy's rear. The *Sans Pareil* opened fire on the *Formidable* and *Alexandra*, and so effective was her aim that the *Alexandra* was soon abandoned and the *Formidable* set on fire. The *Tigre* was brought to action by the *Queen Charlotte*, *Sans Pareil*, and the *London*, and after a gallant resistance hauled down her colours. By this time the fleets, being off Groix, had got so close into the land that Bridport considered

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it prudent to discontinue the chase. The British lost thirty-one, killed, and one hundred and thirteen wounded; the French six hundred and thirty, killed and wounded. The *Tigre* was added to the British navy under the same name, but the name of the *Formidable* was changed to *Belleisle*. The *Alexandra* was also restored to her place in the navy list.

- a. *Aquatint*, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $25\frac{1}{4}$, after Lieutenant A. Becher, R. N.; engraved by R. Dodd. Published June 12, 1812, by Captain A. Becher, London.
- b. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{7}{8}$ by $10\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by J. Bailey. Published May 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "*Naval Achievements of Great Britain*."
- c. *Aquatint*, $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{4}$, after N. Pocock; engraved by R. Pollard. Published by Bunney & Co., April 1 1799, for "*The Naval Chronicle*," Vol. I.

III. CAPTURE OF THE MINERVA.

June 24. 1795.

The *Dido*, Captain G. H. Towry, together with the *Lowestoft*, Captain R. G. Middleton, having been dispatched by Admiral Hotham to reconnoitre the harbour of Toulon, discovered the French frigates, *Minerve* and *Artémise*, who wore and stood away, but on discovering the inferiority of the British vessels they tacked and stood towards them. The *Minerve* bore down upon the little *Dido* with the apparent intention of sinking her,

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but just as her flying jib-boom was touching the main-yard of the British vessel, the latter, to avoid the shock, bore up, and the bowsprit of the *Minerve* locked in the *Dido's* mizen rigging, carrying several of the French assailants overboard and also the *Dido's* mizen-mast, together with the British colours. These latter were, however, quickly replaced by a union-jack, which was nailed to the stump of the mizen-mast by Henry Barling. The *Lowestoft* then came up, placing herself on the French ship's larboard bow, and shot away her foremast and remaining topmasts, which made the escape of the *Minerve* impossible. She then went in chase of the *Artémise*, which, however, got away. The cannonade between the *Dido* and *Minerve* never ceased until the latter vessel struck and hauled down her colours. The *Dido* had five men killed and thirteen wounded, and the *Minerve* twenty killed and wounded. Captain Towry was appointed to command the *Minerve* and Lieutenant Bucknoll promoted to commander.

a. Aquatint, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{5}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published May 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

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112. THE ARISTOCRAT AND A FRENCH FLOTILLA.

July 15. 1795.

The British armed lugger *Aristocrat*, Captain Wilkins, while off the island of Choze on July 15, fell in with a French flotilla of nine vessels. At half-past ten the enemy circled round the *Aristocrat* and the action commenced. Captain Wilkins made all sail for the French commodore's ship, the *Société Populaire*, 18, reserving his fire for close quarters; but unfortunately he fell a little to leeward and had to sustain not only the attack of the two brigs but also that of the whole of the enemy's squadron. However, Wilkins tacked, and breaking through the enemy's line made all sail towards the Minquiers rock, and having outdistanced the enemy, dropped anchor, the crew being completely exhausted, having been in action for the space of nearly eighteen hours.

a. *Aquatint*, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$, after J. T. Serres; engraved by Hall. Published April 30, 1806, by J. Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. XV.

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113. THE MERMAID AND THE BRUTUS.

October 10. 1795.

The *Mermaid* frigate, Captain Henry Warre, while cruising off Grenada discovered the French corvettes *Brutus* and *Républicaine* at anchor off La Baye. On sighting the British vessel the Frenchmen weighed and made off. The *Mermaid* chased the *Brutus* into the Bay of Requin, from whence she was cut out by the frigate's boats, the French crew having first landed and attempted to set her on fire. The *Brutus* was added to the British navy under the name of *Warre*.

a. *Aquatint*, 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 26, after N. Pocock; engraved by R. Pollard. Printed and published by William Faden, February 12, 1798.

114. CAPTURE OF THE DIAMOND.

April 17. 1796.

The *Diamond* frigate, Captain Sir W. Sydney Smith, having ventured into the port of Havre, was overpowered by armed luggers, and having four men killed and seven wounded, was captured. Smith and Midshipman J. W. Wright were made State prisoners in the Temple, but they escaped in May, 1798.

a. *Aquatint*, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 22 $\frac{1}{4}$, after J. T. Serres, from a sketch by J. Boxer, R. N.; engraved by J. Jeakes. No publisher or date given. (Probably contemporary.)

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115. CAPTURE OF THE THAMES AND TRIBUNE.

June 8. 1796.

The *Unicorn* frigate, Captain Thomas Williams, together with the *Santa Margaritta*, Captain Thomas B. Martin, discovered the French frigates *Tribune* and *Thames*, and immediately went in chase. The *Thames* bore up to rake the *Santa Margaritta*, but after a close engagement of twenty minutes the former was compelled to haul down her colours. The *Thames* was restored to the British navy. The *Unicorn* did not get alongside the *Tribune* until the latter had chased her for two hundred and ten miles, but having arrived on the weather-quarter of the Frenchman, the crew cheered and commenced the action. The mainmast and the mizen-topmast of the *Tribune* soon fell, after which she surrendered. The *Unicorn* sustained no loss whatever, but the *Tribune* had thirty-seven killed and fourteen men wounded. Captain Williams had the honour of knight-hood conferred upon him. The *Tribune* was added to the British navy under the same name.

- a. Aquatint, $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $23\frac{3}{4}$, entitled "*The Unicorn and La Tribune.*" After N. Pocock; engraved by F. Chesham. Published September 14, 1797, by N. Pocock, Great George Street, Westminster.
- b. Aquatint, $7\frac{1}{8}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published February 1, 1817, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "*Naval Achievements of Great Britain.*"
- c. Aquatint, $16\frac{5}{8}$ by 24, entitled "*The Santa Margaritta and La Thamise.*" After N. Pocock; engraved by R. Pollard. Published June 4, 1798, by N. Pocock, Great George Street, Westminster.

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116. THE DRYAD AND THE PROSERPINE.

June 13. 1796.

The *Dryad* frigate, Captain Lord Amelius Beauclerk, while cruising off Cape Clear, got sight of the French frigate *Proserpine*. The *Dryad* made all sail in chase, the French frigate hoisted her colours and commenced firing, and after a close action in which the *Proserpine* lost thirty men, killed, and forty-five wounded, struck her colours. The *Dryad* had only two killed and seven wounded. The *Proserpine* was added to the British navy under the name of *Amelia*.

- a. Pair of aquatints, $15\frac{1}{4}$ by $23\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Hellyer. Published May 24, 1801, by Thomas Hellyer, 7, Mary Street, Fitzroy Square.
- b. Aquatint, $6\frac{7}{8}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by J. Jeakes. Published May 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

117. THE GLATTON AND A FRENCH SQUADRON.

July 15. 1796.

The *Glatton*, a purchased Indiaman, Captain Henry Trollope, being on a cruise off Flanders, fell in with a squadron of four French frigates and two corvettes. The *Glatton* immediately steered for the French ships, which had commenced firing, and arriving abreast of the

NAVAL BATTLES.

three sternmost vessels, within twenty yards, poured in a broadside, and then reserved her fire. The French, thinking that the *Glatton* from her temporary silence was about to surrender, tacked, to close with her, but the renewed fire from the British ship soon compelled them to haul off, and the whole squadron, thus completely beaten, made all sail out of gunshot, and on the following day reached Flushing, where one of the vessels sank. For this most gallant action Captain Trollope was presented by the merchants of London with a piece of plate.

- a. *Set of three aquatints, 17½ by 25, inscribed by R. Dodd. Published December 19, 1796.*
- b. *Mezzotint, 19¾ by 25½, after Henry Singleton; engraved by James Daniell. Published June 15, 1797, by James Daniell, No. 6, Great Ch rlotte Street, Blackfriars Road.*

118. THE TERPSICHORE AND THE MAHONESA.

October 13. 1796.

At daybreak, on October 13, 1796, Captain Richard Bowen of the *Terpsichore* frigate, while off Cartagena discovered the Spanish frigate *Mahonesa*, which approached within hail and fought a spirited action with the British vessel. The *Terpsichore* being disabled in her rigging, the *Mahonesa* endeavoured to escape, but having repaired

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damages the British frigate succeeded in again getting alongside the Spaniard, and compelled her to strike. The *Mahonesa* lost thirty men, killed, and thirty wounded, but the *Terpsichore* had only four wounded.

- a. Aquatint, $6\frac{7}{8}$ by $10\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published November 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."
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119. THE LAPWING WITH THE DÉCIUS AND VAILLANTE.

November 25. 1796.

The *Lapwing* frigate, Captain Robert Barton, being off Anguilla, brought to action the French ship *Décius*, and the brig *Vaillante*, having on board upwards of two hundred troops. After an hour's contest the brig bore away, and in twenty minutes the *Décius* surrendered. After securing her prize the *Lapwing* chased and drove on shore the brig, but, unfortunately, on the following day the *Lapwing* was chased by the *Thétis* and *Pensée* and Captain Barton was obliged to set fire to his prize to prevent her being captured.

- a. Aquatint, $6\frac{5}{8}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published September 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

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120. THE TERPSICHORE WITH THE VESTALE.

December 13. 1796.

The British frigate *Terpsichore*, 32, Captain Richard Bowen, while off Cadiz fell in with the French frigate *Vestale*, 36, Captain Foucaud. A spirited contest ensued and at 11.40 p.m. the French frigate, having been reduced to an unmanageable state, with her captain and principal officers killed, hauled down her colours. The British frigate out of a crew of one hundred and sixty-six men and boys had four killed and eighteen wounded; the *Vestale* out of two hundred and seventy men had thirty killed and thirty-seven wounded.

a. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$, after J. T. Lee; engraved by Hall. Published May 31, 1810, by J. Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, London, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. XXIII.

121. THE INDEFATIGABLE AND AMAZON WITH THE DROITS DE L'HOMME.

January 13-14. 1797.

Captain Sir Edward Pellew in the *Indefatigable*, and Captain R. C. Reynolds in the *Amazon*, discovered off Ushant on January 13 a French ship of the line, the *Droits de l'Homme*, returning from the abortive Irish expedition, with General Humbert on board. The British ships crowded all sail in pursuit. The *Indefatigable* over-

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hailed the *Amazon* and first closed with the enemy; the sea was running so high that the French ship was unable to use her lower tier of guns. Then the *Amazon* arrived on the Frenchman's quarter and poured in a lashing fire, which cut away the mizen-mast of the enemy and had great effect. The action continued all night, and at daybreak next morning land was discovered close on the *Indefatigable's* weather bow, so she hauled off and put to sea. The *Droits de l'Homme* was unable to do so and went on shore in Audierne Bay, where half an hour afterwards the *Amazon* also struck. The British crew, with the exception of six men, were safely landed and made prisoners, but the French loss was considerable.

- a. *Aquatint*, $16\frac{5}{8}$ by $24\frac{3}{8}$, after W. J. Huggins; engraved by E. Duncan. Published January 1, 1829, by W. J. Huggins, 105, Leadenhall Street.
- b. *Pair of aquatints*, $12\frac{1}{8}$ by 17, painted, engraved, and published by R. Dodd, 22, Lisson Green, London, February, 1798.
- c. *Aquatint*, 9 by $13\frac{3}{4}$, entitled "*Wreck of the Droits de l'Homme.*" No artist's name given. Published August 21, 1797, by John Fairburn, 146, Minories, London.

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122. JERVIS'S VICTORY OFF CAPE ST. VINCENT, ON "SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY."

February 14. 1797.

Sir John Jervis sailed from the Tagus on January 18, and being reinforced on February 6, his fleet consisted of the following ships :—

<i>Culloden</i> (74)	Capt. T. Troubridge.	<i>Britannia</i> (100)	{ Vice-Admiral C. Thompson.
<i>Blenheim</i> (98)	„ T.L. Frederick.		{ Captain T. Foley.
	Rear-Admiral W. Parker.	<i>Namur</i> (90)	„ J.H. Whitshed.
<i>Prince George</i> (98)	{ Captain John Irwin.		{ Commodore Horatio Nelson.
<i>Orion</i> (74)	„ Sir J. Saumarez.	<i>Captain</i> (74)	{ Captain R.W. Miller.
<i>Colossus</i> (74)	„ G. Murray.	<i>Diadem</i> (64)	„ G. H. Towry.
<i>Irresistible</i> (74)	„ G. Martin.	<i>Excellent</i> (74)	„ C. Collingwood.
	{ Admiral Sir J. Jervis.	<i>Egmont</i> (74)	„ J. Sutton.
<i>Victory</i> (100)	{ Captain R. Calder.	<i>Minerve</i> (38)	„ G. Cockburn.
	„ George Grey.	<i>Southampton</i> (32)	„ J. Macnamara.
<i>Goliath</i> (74)	„ Sir C. H. Knowles.	<i>Lively</i> (32)	„ Lord Garlies.
	Vice-Admiral Hon. W. Waldegrave.	<i>Niger</i> (32)	„ E. J. Foote.
<i>Barfleur</i> (98)	{ Captain J. R. Dacres.	<i>Bonne Citoyenne</i> (20)	Comm. C. Lindsay.
		<i>Raven</i> (18)	„ W. Prowse.
		<i>Fox</i> (10)	Lieutenant J. Gibson.

On February 13 the *Minerve* frigate joined the squadron with the news that she had been chased by the Spanish fleet. On the 14th the enemy hove in sight off Cape St. Vincent, commanded by Don José de Cordova. Six ships of the Spaniard's total of twenty-six were divided from their main division and were attempting to effect a junction, but the British admiral with his fleet in two columns headed for the gap, determined, if possible, to cut them off. The Spanish admiral realising that he had to deal with fifteen ships instead of nine as he supposed, manœuvred to attack one of the British columns.

Sir John Jervis then hoisted the signal to en-



Drawn by Lieut. J. Brenton, R.N.

Engraved by James Fittler.

BATTLE OF CAPE ST. VINCENT.

Feb. 14, 1797.

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gage, and the *Culloden* opened her broadside upon the Spanish weather division, as did also the *Blenheim* and *Prince George*. The *Principe d'Asturias* next attempted to cut the line ahead of the *Victory*, but that ship poured such a tremendous fire into the Spanish three-decker, that she tacked in great confusion. As fresh ships arrived to the support of the *Principe d'Asturias*, the action became more general. The Spaniards showing a disposition to run to leeward or evade the engagement, Nelson threw the *Captain* across the bows of the leading vessels. The *Excellent* arrived abreast, and in a short time engaged the *Salvador del Mundo* and the *San Nicolas*; the latter ship in the confusion of battle ran foul of the *San Josef*, which was being boarded by the crew of the *Captain*. Nelson then led his men aboard the *San Josef*, and compelled both the ships to strike their colours and surrender. The *Ysidro* and *San Nicolas* were also captured. By five o'clock in the afternoon all firing ceased.

The British lost in this action seventy-four, killed, and two hundred and twenty-seven wounded, and the Spaniards over eight hundred, killed and wounded. Sir John Jervis was created Baron Jervis of Meaford and Earl St. Vincent, with a pension of £3,000 per annum. Vice-Admiral Thompson and Rear-Admiral Parker were created baronets. Vice-Admiral Waldegrave was made governor of Newfoundland, and Nelson a K.B.

a. *Aquatint*, 17 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 26 $\frac{3}{4}$, after R. Cleveley; engraved by J. W. Edy.
Published January 17, 1797, by John Harris, 3, Sweetings Alley,
Royal Exchange, and 8, Old Broad Street.

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- b. *Line engraving, $7\frac{3}{4}$ by $11\frac{3}{4}$, after W. Wilkins ; engraved by F. Ambrose. No publisher or date given.*
- c. *Pair of aquatints, $8\frac{3}{4}$ by $13\frac{3}{4}$. No artist's name given. Published May 1, 1797, by John Fairburn, 146, Minories, London.*
- d. *Stipple engraving, 17 by $22\frac{7}{8}$, "Admiral Nelson boarding two Spanish ships and receiving the Spanish admiral's sword on board the San Josef," after Mr. Orme ; engraved by D. Orme. Published June 2, 1800, by Daniel Orme, 118, New Bond Street.*
- e. *Set of three line engravings, 18 by $25\frac{3}{4}$, after Captain J. Brenton ; engraved by J. Fittler. Published June 4, 1798, by John & Josiah Boydell, 90, Cheapside, and Shakespeare Gallery, Pall Mall.*
- f. *Aquatint, $6\frac{7}{8}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe ; engraved by J. Baily. Published July 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."*
- g. *Aquatint, $14\frac{7}{8}$ by $18\frac{3}{4}$, entitled "Nelson boarding the San Nicolas," after W. R. Thomas ; engraved by A. W. Reeve. No publisher or date given (circa 1842).*
- h. *Aquatint, $14\frac{5}{8}$ by $21\frac{3}{4}$, after W. J. Huggins ; engraved by C. Rosenberg. Published by W. J. Huggins, 105, Leadenhall Street, London, May 29, 1837.*
- i. *Commemoration plate, $23\frac{5}{8}$ by $16\frac{3}{4}$, giving portraits of all the admirals and captains present. After R. Smirke ; engraved by J. Parker ; the portraits engraved by W. H. Worthington. Published by R. Bowyer, Historic Gallery, Pall Mall, June 1, 1803.*
- j. *Line engraving, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 7, "H.M.S. Captain boarding the San Nicolas and San Josef." After N. Pocock ; engraved by J. Fittler. Published November 15, 1808, by T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, for Clarke and M'Arthur's "Life of Lord Nelson."*
- k. *Line engraving, $8\frac{3}{8}$ by 7, "The San Nicolas and San Josef carried by boarding." After R. Westall ; engraved by R. Golding. Published November 15, 1808, by T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, for Clarke and M'Arthur's "Life of Lord Nelson."*

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- l. Aquatint, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, after J. Clark; engraved by Pickett. Published June 4, 1806, by Edward Orme, Bond Street, from Orme's "Graphic History of Lord Nelson."*
 - m. Mezzotint, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 22, "Admiral Nelson boarding the San Josef." After Henry Singleton; engraved by James Daniell. Published by C. Hulbert, Shrewsbury (circa 1797).*
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123. CAPTURE OF THE *RÉSISTANCE* AND *CONSTANCE*.

March 9, 1797.

A French frigate squadron anchored in Fishguard Bay, on the Welsh coast, where they landed about twelve hundred soldiers, who were, however, quickly made prisoners by a body of militia under Lord Cawdor. The French frigates *Résistance* and *Constance* on their return to Brest fell in with the British frigates *San Fiorenza*, Captain Sir H. B. Neale, and *Nymphe*, Captain J. Cooke, and after a running fight of short duration both the French ships surrendered.

- a. Aquatint, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 24, after N. Pocock; engraved by R. Pollard. Published April 11, 1797, by N. Pocock, Great George Street, Westminster.*

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124. NELSON AT CADIZ.

July 3. 1797.

A fleet under Earl St. Vincent was blockading the Spanish fleet in Cadiz. On July 3 Sir Horatio Nelson, who was in charge of the inshore squadron, with the launches and barges of the fleet, together with the *Thunder*, Lieutenant John Gourly, made an attack upon the town and shipping in the harbour. Finding the force at his command insufficient Sir Horatio retreated. No sooner was this noticed by the Spaniards than Don Miguel Tyrason, with a number of gunboats, pushed out to attack the British. Nelson's barge in the mêlée became immediately opposed to the launch of the Spanish commodore and a vigorous fight ensued. At length, after eighteen of the Spaniards were killed and nearly all the rest wounded, the launch was captured.

a. Line engraving, 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 6 $\frac{7}{8}$, after R. Westall; engraved by A. Smith. Published by T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, May, 1809, for Clarke and M'Arthur's "Life of Lord Nelson."

125. NELSON AT TENERIFFE.

July 22-24. 1797.

On July 20 the following ships under Nelson arrived off the island of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe:—

<i>Theseus</i> (74)	{ Rear-Admiral Sir H. Nelson. Captain R. W. Miller. " T. Troubridge. " Samuel Hood.	<i>Seahorse</i> (38)	Captain T.F. Freemantle.
<i>Culloden</i> (74)		<i>Emerald</i> (36)	" T. M. Waller.
<i>Zealous</i> (74)		<i>Terpsichore</i> (32)	" R. Bowen.
		<i>Fox</i> (cutter)	Lieutenant J. Gibson.

OPERATIONS IN 1797.

On the 21st the British attempted to surprise the garrison, but wind and tide were too strong for them and they returned. On the 24th Captain T. B. Thompson arrived in the fifty-gun ship *Leander*, and at 11 p.m. Nelson made his second attempt. The night was intensely dark and the sea rough; many of the boats lost their way, and were dashed on the dangerous shore and swamped. Nelson himself reached the Mole, but at the moment of touching it he fell, shot in the elbow, and being thus completely disabled was immediately taken back to his ship, where his arm was amputated. In the meantime Captain Bowen had landed and captured the mole-head, but so insignificant was his force that an attempt to storm the citadel was defeated and the gallant commander shot. Captain Troubridge in the darkness of the night missed the rendezvous which the landing parties had appointed. He, disembarking to the southward, advanced to the Prado, but finding a force of eight thousand men drawn up there, retired. At daybreak next morning the survivors of the landing party proposed to the governor that the British should re-embark, and after promising not to attack or molest any one of the Canary islands they were allowed to go back to their ships. The British, all told, lost one hundred and forty-one, killed, and one hundred and five wounded.

a. *Line engraving, 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 7, entitled "Nelson wounded at Teneriffe."* After R. Westall; *engraved by J. Neagle. Published by T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, 1809.*

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126. DUNCAN'S VICTORY OFF CAMPERDOWN.

October 11. 1797.

On October 9 the cutter *Active* appeared off Yarmouth with news of a Dutch fleet putting to sea. Admiral Duncan immediately made all sail for the Texel with the following ships :—

<i>Russell</i> (74)	Captain H. Trollope.	<i>Bedford</i> (74)	Captain Sir T. Byard.
<i>Director</i> (64)	„ William Bligh.	<i>Lancaster</i> (64)	„ John Wells.
<i>Montagu</i> (74)	„ John Knight.	<i>Belliqueux</i> (64)	„ John Inglis.
<i>Veteran</i> (64)	„ G. Gregory.	<i>Adamant</i> (50)	„ Wm. Hotham.
<i>Monarch</i> (74)	{ Vice-Adm. R. Onslow.	<i>Isis</i> (50)	„ W. Mitchell.
	{ Captain E. O'Brien.	<i>Beaulieu</i> (40)	„ F. Fayerman.
<i>Powerful</i> (74)	„ W. O'Brien	<i>Circe</i> (28)	„ Peter Halkett.
	Drury.	<i>Martin</i> (16)	Com. Hon. C. Paget.
<i>Monmouth</i> (64)	Commander J. Walker.	<i>Rose</i> (10)	Lieutenant J. Brodie.
<i>Agincourt</i> (64)	Captain J. Williamson.	<i>King George</i> (12)	„ J. Rains.
<i>Triumph</i> (74)	„ W. Essington.	<i>Active</i> (12)	„ J. Hamilton.
<i>Venerable</i> (74)	{ Admiral A. Duncan.	<i>Diligent</i> (6)	„ T. Dawson.
	{ Captain W. G. Fairfax.	<i>Speculator</i> (8)	„ H. Hales.
<i>Ardent</i> (64)	„ R. R. Burges.		

On the morning of October 11 the Dutch were sighted off Camperdown under the command of Vice-Admiral de Winter. Duncan made the signal to pass through the enemy's line and engage to leeward, but, owing to the thick weather, many ships were unable to distinguish it. Vice-Admiral Onslow in the *Monarch* led the lee division through the Dutch line. The *Venerable* became engaged with the *Vrijheid*; the *Triumph* brought the *Wassenaar* to action; and the *Bedford*, having cut the line astern of the *De Vries*, rounded to and engaged that ship. The *Hercules* caught fire, bore up out of the line, and surrendered. The *Triumph*, after compelling the *Wassenaar* to strike, took a position near the *Vrijheid*, which ship, having sustained the fire of the *Venerable*, *Ardent*,



Drawn by Robert Cleveley.

Engraved by J. W. Edy.

BATTLE OF CAMPERDOWN.

Oct. 11, 1797.

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Director, and *Triumph*, became totally dismasted and hauled down her colours.

With the surrender of the Dutch admiral the action ceased, leaving in the hands of the British the *Vrijheid*, *Jupiter*, *De Vries*, *Gelijkheid*, *Haarlam*, *Hercules*, *Wassenaar*, *Delft*, *Embuscade*, and the *Monnikendam*. The British loss was two hundred and three, killed, and six hundred and twenty-two wounded. The Dutch loss was officially stated to be five hundred and forty, killed, and six hundred and twenty wounded.

Admiral Duncan was created Viscount Duncan of Camperdown and presented with a valuable sword; Vice-Admiral Onslow was made a baronet, and Captains Trollope and Fairfax knights.

- a. *Aquatint*, $15\frac{1}{8}$ by $22\frac{1}{4}$, "*The Cutter Active communicating the signal to Admiral Duncan off Yarmouth.*" After W. J. Huggins; engraved by E. Duncan. Published by W. J. Huggins, 105, Leadenhall Street, London, 1830.
 - b. *Line engraving*, $20\frac{1}{2}$ by $30\frac{1}{2}$, after P. J. de Louthembourg; engraved by J. Fittler. Published April, 1801, by J. Fittler, 62, Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, London.
- N.B.—A later impression of this print was published by William Tegg, 1865.
- c. *Pair of aquatints*, 17 by $27\frac{1}{2}$, the "*Beginning*" and the "*Close*" of the battle; painted and engraved by R. Dodd. Published by J. Brydon, Charing Cross, and R. Dodd, 22, Lisson Grove, March, 1798.
 - d. *Set of three Dutch line engravings*, $8\frac{5}{8}$ by $14\frac{1}{8}$, after G. Groenewegen; engraved by Renier Vinkeles. No publisher or date given. (Contemporary).
 - e. *Line engraving*, $16\frac{3}{4}$ by $22\frac{1}{2}$, "*Lord Duncan receiving the sword of Admiral de Winter on board the Venerable.*" After Mr. Orme; engraved by D. Orme. Published August 20, 1800, by Daniel Orme, 118, New Bond Street.

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- f. *Mezzotint*, $22\frac{5}{8}$ by $30\frac{1}{2}$, "*The Victory of Lord Duncan.*" After J. S. Copley; engraved by James Ward. Published August, 1800, by J. S. Copley, *George Street, Hanover Square.*
- g. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published January 1, 1817, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "*Naval Achievements of Great Britain.*"
- h. *Aquatint*, 16 by 23, "*The Dutch Prizes in the Medway.*" Drawn and engraved by J. Wells. Published December 19, 1797, by J. Wells, 6, Clerkenwell Green, and W. Twiss, *Gilberts Passage, Clare Market.*
- i. *Commemoration plate*, $26\frac{1}{4}$ by $16\frac{3}{4}$, giving portraits of all the admirals and captains present, after R. Smirke; engraved by J. Parker; the portraits engraved by J. Noble from miniatures by John Smart. Published by R. Bowyer and John Edwards, *Historic Gallery, Pall Mall*, 1803.
- k. *Mezzotint*, $17\frac{1}{4}$ by $22\frac{1}{4}$, "*Admiral de Winter resigning his sword to Admiral Duncan.*" After Henry Singleton; engraved by James Daniell. Published by C. Hulbert, *Shrewsbury*. No date given. (*Contemporary*).
- l. *Aquatint*, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $8\frac{3}{4}$, after R. Dodd; engraved by J. Greig. Published by Bunny & Gold, September 1, 1801, for "*The Naval Chronicle*," Vol. IV.
- m. *Aquatint*, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $26\frac{1}{2}$, after Robert Cleveley; engraved by J. W. Edy. Published April 25, 1798, by John Harris, 8, *Sweetings Alley*, *Royal Exchange*, and 8, *Old Broad Street.*

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127. THE PHŒBE AND THE NÉRÉIDÉ.

December 21. 1797.

The British frigate *Phæbe*, 32, Captain Robert Barlow, chased the French frigate *Néréide*, 36, throughout this day, and towards evening the *Néréide* commenced firing her stern-chasers. Finally, the *Phæbe* got up with her antagonist, and after an action which lasted three-quarters of an hour the *Néréide* surrendered. The *Phæbe*, out of a crew of two hundred and sixty-one, had three killed and ten wounded; while the *Néréide* from a crew of three hundred and thirty-three, lost twenty, killed, and forty-five wounded. The *Néréide* was added to the British navy under the same name.

a. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published May 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

128. THE MARS AND THE HERCULE.

April 21. 1798.

The *Mars*, 74, Captain Alexander Hood, discovered a large vessel working up to Brest, which was the French seventy-four gun-ship *Hercule*. Hood immediately gave chase and brought her to action, and after one of the most desperate single ship duels on record, compelled

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her to strike her colours. Most of the time the ships were so close together that the guns could not be run out, but had to be fired inboard. Twice the *Hercule's* men attempted to board, but each time were repulsed with great slaughter; at length, having sustained the terrible loss of two hundred and fifty, killed, and wounded, the Frenchman surrendered. The *Mars* had thirty killed, including the gallant Captain Hood, and sixty wounded. The *Hercule* was added to the British navy under the same name.

- a. *Aquatint*, $16\frac{1}{8}$ by $23\frac{3}{4}$, after N. Pocock; engraved by J. Hillier. Published by J. Brydon, October 31, 1798, at his print warehouse, Charing Cross.
 - b. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$, engraved by E. Orme. Published February 1, 1799, by Edward Orme, Conduit Street, London.
 - c. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published September 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."
- N.B.—The date of the action on this print, 1797, is inaccurate.
- d. *Line engraving*, 10 by $13\frac{7}{8}$, "The Death of Captain Alexander Hood." No artists mentioned. Published May 15, 1798, by Harrison Clure & Co., 78, Fleet Street.
 - e. *Mezzotint*, $19\frac{3}{4}$ by $25\frac{3}{8}$, "The Death of Captain Alexander Hood." After J. Northcote; engraved by S. W. Reynolds. Published October 1, 1798, by J. Jeffreys & Co., Ludgate Hill.
 - f. *Pair of aquatints*, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by 24, after and engraved by R. Dodd. One published by R. Dodd, at No. 41, Charing Cross, six doors from the Admiralty, no date given; the other published July, 1798, at No. 22, Lisson Grove.

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129. ATTACK ON ST. MARCOUF.

May 7. 1798.

To fix the attention of the British upon the Channel ports the French government ordered an attack to be made upon Saint Marcouf.

On May 6 the garrison of St. Marcouf were informed of the French designs, and Lieutenant C. P. Price despatched a boat to reconnoitre the enemy, who meditated an attack that night. The small naval force on the station consisted of the *Adamant*, 50, Captain William Hotham; *Eurydice*, 24, Captain John Talbot, and the *Orestes*, 18, Captain William Haggitt.

At daybreak on the 7th the French flotilla, composed of fifty-two gun brigs and flat-bottomed boats, having on board six thousand men, was seen approaching; and instantly the gallant little garrison opened fire, cutting several of the boats into "chips" with their grape and canister, and very soon compelled the attacking force to seek safety in flight. Six or seven boats were seen to go down.

The loss sustained by the British garrison was small, and only amounted to one killed and four wounded, while of the French three hundred to four hundred were either killed or drowned.

a. *Line engraving, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 17 $\frac{1}{4}$. No artist's name given. Published October 12, 1798, by I. Scatchard, Ave Maria Lane, London, and printed for Stationers' Almanac, 1799.*

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130. CAPTURE OF THE CONFIANTE.

May 30-31. 1798.

The British frigate *Hydra*, 38, Captain Sir Francis Laforey, together with the bomb-vessel *Vesuvius* and the cutter *Trial*, were standing towards Brest when three French vessels hove in sight, the *Confiante*, *Vesuve*, and an armed cutter. The British squadron immediately chased and drove the frigate and the corvette on shore, near the mouth of the river Dive. The *Confiante* got under the lee of the batteries close to the shore, and remained there until the 31st, when Sir Francis Laforey, in the boats of the *Hydra*, proceeded to haul down her colours, and set her on fire. This dashing performance was done without the loss of a man, in the face of a cavalry regiment on the beach, and in sight of an army assembled on the heights for the purpose of invading England.

a. *Aquatint*, 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 10 $\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published August 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "*Naval Achievements of Great Britain*."

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131. CAPTURE OF THE SEINE.

June 29. 1798.

The French frigate *Seine* was discovered near the Penmarcks, with two hundred and eighty troops on board, by the British frigates *Jason*, *Pique* and *Mermaid*, Captains Stirling, Milne and Newman. After a chase of more than twelve hours the *Pique* brought the *Seine* to action, but the British frigate's main top-mast being shot away she ran aground, and so also did the *Jason*. The *Seine* being dismasted likewise took the ground, but she continued gallantly to defend herself until the arrival of the *Mermaid*, when she surrendered. The British lost eight men, killed, and seventeen wounded, the French out of a complement of six hundred and ten men, had no less than one hundred and seventy killed and one hundred wounded.

The *Pique* having bilged was destroyed, but the *Seine*, after throwing her guns overboard, was got off by the *San Fiorenzo*, Captain Sir H. B. Neale, and carried into port, when she was added to the British navy under the same name.

a. *Pair of aquatints*, $17\frac{3}{4}$ by $25\frac{1}{4}$, *painted, engraved and published by R. Dodd, 41, Charing Cross, six doors from the Admiralty. No date given.*

b. *Aquatint*, 9 by $13\frac{5}{8}$. *No artist's name given. Published October 1, 1798, by John Fairburn, 146, Minories, London.*

N.B.—The date of the action on this print, June 30, 1798, is inaccurate.

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132. THE LION AND THE SANTA DOROTEA.

July 15. 1798.

While off Cartagena, the *Lion*, Captain Manley Dixon, discovered a Spanish squadron under the command of Commodore O'Neil, consisting of the *Pomona*, *Proserpine*, *Santa Cazilda*, and *Santa Dorotea*. Captain Dixon immediately bore up to the attack and closed with the *Dorotea*, which ship attempted to make off, but without avail. The *Lion* engaged her, till, having twenty of her crew killed and thirty-two wounded, she struck. The Spanish commodore endeavoured to rescue his disabled frigate, but without success. The prize was added to the British navy under the same name.

- a. *Line engraving*, $15\frac{7}{8}$ by $22\frac{7}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Vivares. Published November 1, 1800, by F. Jukes, Howland Street.
 - b. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published November 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."
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133. THE BRILLIANT WITH THE VERTU AND RÉGÉNÉRÉE.

July 26. 1798.

The *Brilliant* frigate, Captain Henry Blackwood, being off Santa Cruz, was chased by the French frigates, *Vertu* and *Régénérée*. Finding that both ships were gaining



Painted by P. J. de Loutherbourg.

Engraved by Jas. Fittler.

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Aug. 1, 1798.

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on him, Captain Blackwood bore away across the bows of the *Régénérée* and by a well-directed broadside shot away her main-topsail-tye and badly damaged her foremast and bowsprit. The *Vertu* came up and joined her consort, but by her brilliant manœuvring the *Brilliant* was able to escape from her superior foes.

a. *Line engraving, 10 by 16. No artist's name given. Published October 21, 1799, by Laurie & Whittle, 53, Fleet Street, London.*

134. NELSON AT ABOUKIR BAY.

August 1. 1798.

Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson was despatched by Lord St. Vincent to watch the Toulon fleet. On June 7 he was joined by Captain Troubridge, with ten sail of the line, when his force consisted of the following ships:—

<i>Goliath</i> (74)	Captain Thomas Foley.	<i>Bellerophon</i> (74)	Captain H. d'Esterre
<i>Zealous</i> (74)	„ Samuel Hood.		Darby.
<i>Orion</i> (74)	„ Sir J. Saumarez.	<i>Majestic</i> (74)	Captain G. B. Westcott.
<i>Audacious</i> (74)	„ Davidge Gould.	<i>Leander</i> (50)	„ T. B. Thompson.
<i>Theseus</i> (74)	„ R. W. Miller.	<i>Alexander</i> (74)	„ Alex. J. Ball.
<i>Vanguard</i> (74)	{ Rear-Adm. Sir H. Nelson	<i>Swiftsure</i> (74)	„ B. Hallowell.
	{ Captain Edward Berry.	<i>Culloden</i> (74)	„ T. Troubridge.
<i>Minotaur</i> (74)	„ Thomas Louis.	<i>Mutine</i> (16)	Commander T. M. Hardy.
<i>Defence</i> (74)	„ John Peyton.		

On May 22 the French fleet, under Vice-Admiral F. P. Brueys, sailed from Toulon, and was pursued by Nelson. After an anxious chase of seven weeks the enemy was discovered on August 1 anchored in Aboukir Bay. The

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Zealous was ordered to lead the fleet against the enemy, who were anchored in one irregular line parallel to the shore. The *Goliath* closely followed the *Zealous*, crossing the head of the French line, raked the *Guerrier* with a well-directed broadside, then steered for the *Conquérant*, with which ship she became warmly engaged. The British ships anchored as they came into action. The *Theseus* bore up and attacked the *Spartiate*, which ship, after losing her masts, surrendered. The *Orion* was running down to take up her station, when the *Sérieuse* frigate opened fire upon her. The *Orion* returned the frigate's fire with a broadside which dismasted and sunk her. The *Bellerophon* brought up close alongside the French admiral's ship, the *Orient*, which caught fire and blew up at about ten o'clock. The French ship *Franklin* was attacked by the *Defence* and *Swiftsure*, and after a gallant fight compelled to strike her colours. At midnight the *Tonnant* was still fiercely engaged with the *Majestic*; her commander had both arms and one leg shot away, and finding himself dying from loss of blood ordered his lieutenant not to surrender. At dawn next day the firing was resumed by the *Tonnant*, *Guillaume Tell*, *Généreux* and *Timoléon*, with the British ships *Alexander*, *Majestic*, *Theseus* and *Goliath*. Being to leeward the four French ships weighed and escaped. Nine ships had surrendered: the *Franklin*, *Tonnant*, *Aquilon*, *Conquérant*, *Peuple Souverain*, *Spartiate*, *Heureux*, *Guerrier* and *Mercure*; the three last-named were found to be unseaworthy, so were burnt. The *Franklin* was renamed the *Canopus*, but the others retained their names in the British navy.

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Nelson was created Baron Nelson of the Nile, with a pension of £2,000 per annum.

- a. *Aquatint, 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 22, painted and engraved by F. Weber, London. Published by S. Tessari and Fr. Weber.*
- b. *Line engraving, 16 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 22 $\frac{3}{4}$, with key-plate, "The Quarter-Deck of Lord Nelson's ship, the Vanguard." After D. Orme; engraved by D. Orme and R. Cooper. Published January 1, 1805, by E. Orme, 59, Bond Street, London.*
- c. *Set of three aquatints, 17 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 27 $\frac{3}{4}$, after Captain J. Weir; engraved by T. Hellyer. Published June 4, 1800, by J. Brydon, Charing Cross.*
- d. *Line engraving, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 36 $\frac{3}{4}$. No artist's name given. Published November 27, 1798, by J. Evans, 42, Long Lane, West Smithfield.*
- e. *Line engraving, 17 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 27 $\frac{3}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by J. Hellyer. Published January 1, 1806, by R. Bowyer, Pall Mall.*
- f. *Aquatint, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 13 $\frac{7}{8}$. No artist's name given. Published May 1, 1799, by S. W. Fores, 50, Piccadilly.*
- g. *Pair of aquatints, 17 by 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by J. W. Edy. Published June 11, 1799, by John Harris, Sweetings Alley, Cornhill, and 8, Old Broad Street, London.*
- h. *Line engraving, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, after P. J. de Louthembourg; engraved by J. Fittler. Published by James Fittler, 62, Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, London, December, 1862.*
- i. *Set of four mixed engravings, 7 by 14 $\frac{5}{8}$, finished from a drawing in the possession of Captain Sir T. B. Thompson, by F. Chesham, and aquatinted by W. Ellis. Published by G. Riley, 65, Old Bailey, Ludgate Street, November, 1799.*

N.B.—In the following year, 1800, this set was re-issued and inscribed "Finished from a drawing in the possession of His Majesty by F. Chesham, and aquatinted by W. Ellis. Painted by W. Anderson and published by Alexander Riley, 82, Pall Mall, London, December 1, 1800." This set are in pure aquatint and have a deep aquatinted border all round.

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- j. *Pair of aquatints, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 19 $\frac{7}{8}$, after R. Dodd. No engraver's name or publisher given.*
- k. *Set of four aquatints, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 28. Painted, engraved and published by R. Dodd, 41, Charing Cross, February, 1799.*
- l. *Pair of aquatints, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, after N. Pocock; engraved by R. Pollard. Published May 20, 1799, by N. Pocock, Great George Street, Westminster.*
- m. *Pair of aquatints, 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 10 $\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; one engraved by T. Sutherland, the other by J. Bailey. Published March 1 and April 1, 1816, respectively, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."*
- n. *German aquatint, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 19 $\frac{5}{8}$, after C. G. Shutz; engraved by P. Beckenham. Published at Vienna by Artaria & Co. No date given. (Probably contemporary).*
- o. *Commemoration plate, 27 by 17, giving portraits of all the admirals and captains present, after R. Smirke; engraved by W. Bromley and J. Landseer; the portraits engraved by W. S. Leney. Published by R. Bowyer, Historic Gallery, Pall Mall, 1803.*
- p. *Aquatint, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 11, "Sailors at prayers, after the Battle of the Nile," after J. A. Atkinson; engraved by J. Clark and M. Dubourg. Published April 1, 1816, by Edward Orme, Bond Street, corner of Brook Street, London, for Orme's "Historic, Military and Naval Records."*
- q. *Aquatint, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 $\frac{5}{8}$, "The Cockpit, Battle of the Nile," after W. Heath; engraved by M. Dubourg. Published by Edward Orme, Bond Street, corner of Brook Street, London, for Orme's "Historic, Military and Naval Records."*
- r. *Line engraving, 7 by 5. No artist's name given. Published by Thomas Kelly, Paternoster Row, September 30, 1815.*
- s. *Line engraving, 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 10, after N. Pocock; engraved by J. Fittler. Published November 15, 1808, by T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, for Clarke and M'Arthur's "Life of Lord Nelson."*

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- t.* Aquatint, $3\frac{3}{8}$ by $9\frac{1}{4}$, after J. Clark; engraved by Pickett. Published June 4, 1806, by Edward Orme, Bond Street, for Orme's "*Graphic History of Lord Nelson.*"
- u.* Aquatint, $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, after N. Pocock; engraved by R. Pollard. Published by Bunby & Co. for "*The Naval Chronicle,*" Vol. I.
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135. THE ESPOIR AND THE LIGURIA.

August 7. 1798.

The *Espoir*, fourteen-gun brig, Commander L. O. Bland, cruising near Gibraltar, fought a gallant action with the Genoese pirate *Liguria* and compelled her to surrender. The *Espoir* had one man killed and six wounded; the *Liguria* seven killed and six wounded.

- a.* Aquatint, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published July 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "*Naval Achievements of Great Britain.*"
- b.* Aquatint, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 9, after N. Pocock; engraved by W. Ellis. Published by Bunby & Gold, November 1, 1801, for "*The Naval Chronicle,*" Vol. VI.

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136. THE LEANDER AND THE GÉNÉREUX.

August 18. 1798.

The *Leander*, of fifty guns, commanded by Captain Thompson, was lying becalmed off Goza, near the island of Candia, when she was attacked by the French seventy-four gun ship *Généreux*, which had escaped from the Nile. Though the *Leander* had only twenty-six broadside guns against the forty of her opponent, and two hundred and eighty-two men against nine hundred and thirty-six, the fight was maintained with indomitable courage by the British ship from 10 a.m. till 3.30 p.m., when, defence being no longer possible, she struck her colours, having had thirty-five killed and fifty-seven wounded.

a. *Lithograph*, 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 14 $\frac{5}{8}$, after and lithographed by C. H. Seaforth ;
Printed by C. J. Hullmandel. No date given (circa 1830).

137. WARREN'S ACTION WITH BOMPART.

October 12. 1798.

Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren was cruising with the following force off the west coast of Ireland :

<i>Canada</i> (74)	Commodore Sir J. B. Warren, Bart.	<i>Ethalion</i> (38)	Captain George Countess.
<i>Rooust</i> (74)	Captain E. Thornborough.	<i>Anson</i> (44)	„ P. C. Durham.
<i>Foudroyant</i> (80)	„ Sir T. Byard.	<i>Melampus</i> (36)	„ Graham Moore.
<i>Magnanime</i> (44)	„ Hon. M. de Courcy.	<i>Amelia</i> (38)	„ Hon. C. Herbert.

On the above date he discovered a French fleet, under the command of Commodore J. B. F. Bompert, carrying an expedition for the invasion of Ireland, and making for

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Lough Swilly. Both squadrons formed line of battle, the *Robust* leading the British ships. This last-named ship and the *Magnanime* engaged the *Hoche*, Bompert's flagship, and with the assistance of the *Amelia* and *Ethalion* compelled her, after a brilliant resistance, to strike. On board the *Hoche* was Wolfe Tone, one of the chiefs of the Irish insurgents. The *Embuscade*, *Coquille*, and *Bellone* were also captured.

The *Hoche*, renamed *Donegal*, *Bellone*, renamed *Proserpine*, and *Embuscade* were added to the British navy.

- a. Pair of line engravings, $14\frac{1}{8}$ by $20\frac{3}{4}$, after Captain Mark Oates; engraved by J. Fittler. Published October 1, 1799, for Mark Oates, by J. & J. Boydell, 90, Cheapside, and at the Shakespeare Gallery, Pall Mall, London.
- b. Line engraving, $11\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{5}{8}$, with a portrait of Commodore Warren. After J. Opie; the shipping by W. Anderson; engraved by H. Richter. Published by G. Riley, 65, Old Bailey, Ludgate Hill, April, 1800.

138. CAPTURE OF THE LOIRE.

October 18. 1798.

The French forty-gun frigate *Loire* of Bompert's squadron, having been in action on the day before with the British ships, was discovered by the *Anson*, 44, Captain P. C. Durham, and the *Kangaroo*, 18, Captain E. Brace.

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The *Anson* opened fire and continued exchanging broadsides with the enemy for upwards of one and a quarter hours. Both ships were badly crippled when Captain Brace in his little brig ranged alongside and brought the *Loire* to action. Unable to contend with this fresh onslaught she surrendered, and a boat from the *Kangaroo* took possession of the prize. The *Anson* lost two, killed, and thirteen wounded, the *Loire* forty-six killed, and seventy-one wounded.

- a. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published October 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "*Naval Achievements of Great Britain*."
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139. THE FISHGUARD AND THE IMMORTALITÉ.

October 20, 1798.

The *Immortalité*, another of Bompard's ships, on her way to Brest fell in with the thirty-eight gun frigate *Fishguard*, Captain T. B. Martin. The British frigate succeeded in getting alongside, when a well-contested action took place, lasting for over two and a half hours, by which time the *Immortalité*, having her mizen-mast shot away, her other masts badly damaged, and her captain and fifty-four men killed and sixty-one wounded, hauled down her colours.

- a. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{7}{8}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published November 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "*Naval Achievements of Great Britain*."

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140. THE SIRIUS WITH THE FURIE AND WAAKZAAMHEID.

October 24. 1798.

The British frigate *Sirius*, 36, Captain Richard King, cruising off the Texel, fell in with the Dutch thirty-six gun frigate *Furie* and twenty-four gun corvette *Waakzaamheid*. The two Dutch ships being separated by about two miles, Captain King brought the *Waakzaamheid* to action first, and after a short engagement made her haul down her colours. The *Furie*, on seeing the fate of her consort, took to her heels, but the *Sirius*, after a chase of eight hours, overtook her, and, after an action which lasted nearly an hour, forced her to surrender. Both prizes were added to the British navy, the *Furie* being renamed the *Wilhelmina*.

a. *Aquatint*, 7 by 10 $\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published October 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

141. THE AMBUSCADE AND THE BAYONNAISE.

December 14. 1798.

The British frigate *Ambuscade*, 32, Captain Henry Jenkins, sailed from Plymouth on a cruise and captured a French brig and chasse-marée, into which a prize crew was sent, thereby reducing the number on board

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the frigate considerably. The *Ambuscade* expected to be joined off Bordeaux by the frigate *Stag*. On the 14th a sail was sighted, and Captain Jenkins, most indiscreetly taking her to be his expected consort, hove to, and sent his crew in to breakfast. The stranger was the French corvette *Bayonnaise*, 24. Captain Jenkins, discovering his mistake, stood in chase, and the Frenchman pluckily waited for him. An action and a steady cannonading ensued without definite results, until the French commander ran the *Ambuscade* on board, carrying away her mizen-mast, demolishing the starboard bulwark and knocking away her wheel. Captain Jenkins was wounded, together with all his executive officers, and the purser took command. Bad management was now attended by ill-luck; some cartridges exploded, and the British seamen, believing the ship to be on fire, became panic-stricken. Then the enemy boarded, and with small opposition hauled down the *Ambuscade's* colours. The lieutenant in command of the *Bayonnaise* was promoted.

- a. *French line engraving, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, after P. Ozanne; engraved by Y. le Gonaz. Published chez Ledoyen, Cour de Palais Royal, No. 10. No date given.*

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142. THE WOLVERINE WITH THE RUSÉ AND FURET.

January 4. 1799.

The *Wolverine* (a merchant vessel purchased into the Royal navy for the protection of convoys), commanded by Captain Lewis Mortlock, while cruising off Boulogne, was attacked by two large French luggers, who took her to be a merchantman. One of the luggers, the *Rusé*, immediately boarded, and the *Furet*, the other lugger, observing that the crew of the *Wolverine* were engaged repelling the attack of the *Rusé*, made a simultaneous effort, throwing bags of combustibles into the cabin windows to set her on fire. The *Wolverine* succeeded in repulsing her assailants, but Captain Mortlock was mortally wounded. The French lost ten, killed, and twenty wounded.

- a. *Aquatint*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $14\frac{3}{4}$, after W. Anderson ; engraved by F. Warburton.
No publisher or date given.
- b. *Line engraving*, 11 by $17\frac{3}{4}$. No artist's name given. Published May 15, 1799, by Laurie & Whittle, 53, Fleet Street, London.
- c. *Mezzotint*, 26 by 20 (plate size), after J. J. Masquerier ; engraved by Charles Turner. . . .

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143. THE SIBYLLE AND THE FORTE.

February 28. 1799.

The British frigate *Sibylle*, 40, Captain Edward Cook, sailed from Madras in search of the French frigate *Forte*, 40, which had terrorized the Indian seas. On February 28, being off South Sand Head, the British ship sighted the *Forte*, with the *Endeavour* and *Lord Mornington*, country ships from China which she had just captured. At midnight the *Sibylle*, having approached the enemy, discharged a raking broadside into her stern, and then hauling under her lee engaged closely. Early in the action Captain Cook was mortally wounded, and the command devolved on Lieutenant L. F. Hardyman. The French captain was killed about the same time.

The action continued unabated for two hours, when, the firing having ceased on board the *Forte*, she was twice hailed, but receiving no reply the *Sibylle* recommenced firing, which brought down the enemy's foremast, quickly followed by her main and mizen, upon which she surrendered.

The *Forte*, one of the finest frigates in the world, was added to the British navy under the same name.

a. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published July 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

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144. SIR SYDNEY SMITH AT ACRE.

March 3—May 20. 1799.

On March 17 Acre was besieged by the French under Napoleon, and defended by the Turks under Achmet Djezzar, and a body of British seamen under Sir Sydney Smith from the ships *Tigre*, 80, *Theseus*, 74, *Alliance*, 22, and *Marianne*, 4. An assault on the 28th was repulsed with great loss to the enemy, and then a threatened attack by a Syrian army forced Napoleon to withdraw a large portion of his troops. On the resumption of the siege, no less than seven more assaults were delivered, while the French had to meet eleven sallies of the besieged, but they were unable to effect a lodgment, and on May 20 Napoleon reluctantly raised the siege, making a precipitate retreat.

The loss to the crews of the British ships present were: twenty-two killed, sixty-six wounded, four drowned, and eighty-two prisoners. The commodore, after rendering the Turks as much assistance as possible, sailed from Acre on June 12.

- a. Set of . . . aquatints, $10\frac{1}{4}$ by $14\frac{1}{2}$, varying a little, after F. B. Spilsbury and Daniel Orme; engraved by J. C. Stadler and Merke. Published June 4, 1803, by Edward Orme, 59, New Bond Street, London.
- b. Line engraving, $3\frac{3}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{8}$, after Robert Ker Porter; engraved by J. Mitan. No publisher or date given. From "*The Naval Chronicle*," Vol. XXXIV.
- c. Aquatint, 6 by $8\frac{3}{4}$, after W. Heath; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published November 1, 1815, by J. Jenkins, 48, Strand.
- d. Stipple engraving, $18\frac{3}{4}$ by $23\frac{3}{4}$, after William Hamilton; engraved by

NAVAL BATTLES.

Anthony Fogg. *Published April 7, 1802, by A. Fogg, 50, New Bond Street.*

- c. *Aquatint, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 23, drawn by Préaux at Constantinople from a sketch by F. B. Spilsbury of H.B.M. ship, Le Tigre, 1800; engraved by J. Jeakes. Published June 4, 1803, by E. Orme, New Bond Street, London.*
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145. THE SAN FIORENZO AND AMELIA WITH FOUR FRENCH VESSELS.

April 9. 1799.

The British frigates *San Fiorenzo*, 36, and *Amelia*, 38, Captain Sir H. B. Neale and the Honourable Charles Herbert, cruising off Belle Isle, perceived three frigates and a cutter at anchor. They turned out to be the *Cornélie*, 40, *Vengeance*, 40, *Sémillante*, 36, and a gunboat. The French frigates stood towards the British ships and a distant engagement lasted nearly three hours, when the enemy again returned to harbour. Why the Frenchmen did not push home the attack is unexplained. The British lost three men, killed, and thirty-five wounded, the French casualties being about one hundred.

- a. *Aquatint, 16 by 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, after N. Pocock; engraved by R. Pollard. Published February 12, 1801, by N. Pocock, Great George Street, Westminster.*

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146. THE CLYDE AND THE VESTALE.

August 20. 1799.

The British frigate *Clyde*, 38, Captain Charles Cunningham, when off Cordouan lighthouse, discovered the two French frigates, *Vestale*, 32, and *Sagesse*, 20, making all sail on different courses. Captain Cunningham immediately chased the *Vestale*, as being the bigger of the two, and coming up to her, a close and gallant engagement took place which continued for one hour and fifty minutes, when the French frigate hauled down her colours. The *Clyde*, out of a crew of two hundred and eighty-one men, had two killed and three wounded. The *Vestale* mustered two hundred and thirty men, of which number ten were killed and twenty-two wounded.

a. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published August 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

147. OPERATIONS IN THE TEXEL.

August 27-30. 1799.

The British Government early in the summer of 1799 quietly and secretly prepared an expedition against Holland, with the object of the restoration of the Prince of Orange. Troops were assembled to the number of seventeen thousand men under the command of H.R.H. Frederick Augustus, Duke of York, and Sir Ralph Aber-

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cromby, and were convoyed from Margate Roads on August 13 by a fleet under the orders of Vice-Admiral Andrew Mitchell, consisting of the following ships:—

<i>Monmouth</i> (64)	Captain George Hart.	<i>Romney</i> (50)	Captain J. Lawford.
<i>Ardent</i> (64)	„ Thomas Bertie.	<i>Melpomene</i> (44)	„ Sir C. Hamilton.
<i>Belliqueux</i> (64)	„ R. Bulteel.	<i>Latona</i> (38)	„ F. Sotheron.
<i>America</i> (64)	„ John Smith.	<i>Shannon</i> (32)	„ C. D. Pater.
<i>Overysse</i> (64)	„ J. Bazely.	<i>Juno</i> (32)	„ George Dundas.
<i>Veteran</i> (64)	„ A. C. Dickson.	<i>Lutine</i> (32)	„ L. Skynner.
<i>Glatton</i> (54)	„ Charles Cobb.	<i>Circe</i> (28)	„ R. Winthrop.
	Vice-Admiral A. Mitchell.	<i>Victor</i> (18)	Commander J. Rennie.
<i>Isis</i> (50)	Captain J. Oughton.	<i>Coburg</i> (16)	Lieutenant T. O'Neill.
		And two Russian ships.	

On August 15 Lord Duncan in the *Kent*, 74, met the fleet, assumed command, and on the 21st anchored off Kuikduin, when a message was sent to Vice-Admiral Samuel Storiĳ to deliver up his ships for the use of the Prince of Orange, which he declined to do. Covered by a hot fire a landing was effected on the 27th, and after a long action against a Franco-Dutch force under Lieutenant General Daendels, the *Heldar* was taken at dawn on the 28th, and seventeen Dutch vessels were captured which were at anchor in Nieuwe Diep. Early on August 30 Vice-Admiral Mitchell's squadron weighed, and stood towards Vlieter, where lay Admiral Storiĳ's squadron. Arriving there, Mitchell sent a message to the Dutch admiral to surrender within one hour. In less than the time appointed the envoy returned with the message that Storiĳ had decided to give up his squadron, and twelve Dutch ships were taken possession of by the British without firing a gun.

a. *Pair of aquatints*, 17½ by 27¾. *No artist's name given. Published December 1 and December 31, respectively, by Robert Dodd, 41, Charing Cross.*

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148. CUTTING OUT THE HERMIONE.

October 25. 1799.

The British frigate *Surprise*, 28, Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, arrived off the harbour of Puerto Cabello, in which was discovered the *Hermione* (late British thirty-two gun frigate), which had on board a crew of three hundred and twenty Spaniards, and was moored between two strong batteries mounting one hundred and fifty guns. On the 24th preparations were made to cut the frigate out, and at 8 p.m. Captain Hamilton and about one hundred volunteers quitted the ship in six boats. They were discovered and fired on, but at about 12.30 effected a boarding. After a determined resistance for a quarter of an hour, the cables were cut, sails loosed, and the boats took the ship in tow. By 2 a.m. on the 25th the prize was out of gunshot, and the boats were called alongside. The British had ten men wounded, including Captain Hamilton; the Spaniards, out of a crew of three hundred and twenty, had one hundred and nineteen killed and ninety-seven wounded. The *Hermione* was restored to the British navy and renamed the *Retribution*. Captain Hamilton was rewarded with the honour of knighthood.

- a. Pair of aquatints, 18 by 25½, after R. Dodd; no engraver, publisher or date given.
- b. Aquatint, 7 by 10⅜, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published October 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."
- c. Aquatint, 7¼ by 10⅝, entitled "British Sailors boarding a man-of-war," after J. A. Atkinson; engraved by W. T. Fry and T. Sutherland.

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- d. *Line engraving*, $7\frac{7}{8}$ by $17\frac{1}{4}$, after Elms; engraved by Roffe. Published November 18, 1800, by John Fairburn, 146, Minories, London, for Fairburn's *British Calendar and New Stationers' Almanac* for 1801.
- e. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{3}{4}$, designed and engraved by R. Dodd. Published by Bunney & Gold, February 1, 1801, for "*The Naval Chronicle*," Vol. V.
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149. THE SPEEDY AND TWELVE SPANISH GUN-BOATS.

November 6. 1799.

On the above date the British brig *Speedy*, 14, Commander Jahleel Brenton, while lying to off Europa Point was attacked by twelve Spanish gun-boats. The brig sailed through the thickest of her foes, and pouring in a destructive fire of grape and musketry compelled them to make off in the utmost confusion. The *Speedy's* loss in this gallant action amounted to two killed and one wounded.

- a. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by 9, after J. Wells. Published July 1, 1801, by Bunney & Gold, for "*The Naval Chronicle*," Vol. V.

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150. THE PALLAS AND TWO BRITISH SLOOPS.

February 5. 1800.

Intelligence having reached Jersey that the French frigate *Pallas*, 38, was hovering about the islands, the British sloops *Fairy*, 16, and *Harpy*, 18, Commanders J. S. Horton and H. Bazely, weighed from St. Aubins Bay on February 5. While off Cape Fréhel, the enemy was sighted, and at 1 p.m. an action commenced which lasted until 3, when the *Pallas* retired. The British vessels having repaired damages made sail in pursuit, and being joined by the *Loire*, 38, *Danaé*, 20, and *Railleur*, 16, the Frenchman surrendered to this overwhelming force. The prize was a fine new ship of one thousand and thirty tons, and was added to the British navy under the name of *Pique*. Commanders Horton and Bazely were promoted to post rank.

a. Pair of aquatints, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 24, after W. Anderson; engraved by F. Chesham. No publisher or date given. (Contemporary).

151. CAPTURE OF THE FRENCH SHIP GUILLAUME TELL.

March 30. 1800.

The squadron blockading Malta in the month of March was under the command of Captain T. Troubridge, of the *Culloden*, 74, and in his absence the force off the

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island was : *Lion*, 64, Captain Manley Dixon, *Foudroyant*, 80, Captain Sir Edward Berry, *Alexander*, 74, Lieutenant William Harrington, and the frigate *Penelope*, 36, Captain the Honourable Henry Blackwood. On the 30th the French eighty-gun ship *Guillaume Tell*, Captain Saulnier, with Rear-Admiral Decrès on board, weighed from Malta harbour and put to sea, hoping to escape unseen, but she was discovered by the *Penelope*, who kept in close touch with her, raking her with such a destructive fire that her main and mizen-topmasts were shot away. At daybreak next morning the *Lion* and *Foudroyant* ranged up into action and the fight continued for three hours, when, finding further resistance unavailing, the French flag, the honour of which had never been better sustained, was hauled down. Both Rear-Admiral Decrès and Captain Saulnier were wounded. The prize was added to the British navy under the name of *Malta*.

- a. *Aquatint*, $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $24\frac{1}{2}$, drawn and etched by N. Pocock ; aquatinted by J. Wells. Published March 1, 1805, by N. Pocock, Great George Street, Westminster.
- b. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{3}{4}$, engraved by R. Dodd. Published by Bunney & Gold, October 7, 1800, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. IV.

OPERATIONS IN 1800.

152. CUTTING OUT THE DÉSIÉE.

July 7. 1800.

Captain Henry Inman in the frigate *Andromeda*, 32, having been entrusted with a squadron to destroy the French frigates lying in Dunkerque, despatched Commander P. Campbell in the corvette *Dart*, 30, the brigs *Biter* and *Boxer*, Lieutenant William Norman and Thomas Gilbert, and fireships *Wasp*, *Falcon*, *Comet* and *Rosario*, on this service. The *Dart* and her consorts at midnight on the 6th got sight of the French frigates *Poursuivante*, 44, *Carmagnole*, 40, *Désirée*, 38, and *Incorruptible*, 38, at their moorings. The *Dart* passed unmolested until abreast of the *Désirée*, which fired a broadside. This salute the *Dart* returned, and ran her on board; the first lieutenant, James McDermeit, with about fifty men, immediately sprang upon the frigate's forecastle, and in a short time the British sailors were in possession. In fifteen minutes from the first broadside the cables of the *Désirée* were cut and the ship under way. In this dashing exploit one seaman was killed and nine wounded. The loss on board the French frigate was computed at one hundred, killed and wounded. She was added to the British navy under the same name.

- a. *Aquatint*, 17½ by 25. No artist's name given. Published March 1, 1803, by R. Dodd, 41, Charing Cross, near the Admiralty.
- b. *Aquatint*, 6⅞ by 10¼, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published November 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."
- c. *Aquatint*, 5 by 9, after and engraved by R. Dodd. Published October 1, 1801, by Bunney & Gold, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. VI.

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153. THE SEINE AND THE VENGEANCE.

August 21. 1800.

The British frigate *Seine*, 38, Captain David Milne, being in the Mona Passage off Puerto Rico, chased the French thirty-six gun frigate *Vengeance*. Having succeeded in getting alongside, a close action commenced, which continued for two and a half hours, when the French frigate, having lost her fore and mizen masts, surrendered.

The *Seine* out of a crew of two hundred and eighty-one lost thirteen, killed, and twenty-six wounded. The *Vengeance* out of a crew of three hundred and twenty-six had thirty killed and seventy wounded. She was a fine ship and was added to the British navy under the same name.

a. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published December 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

154. LANDING THE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

March 1-9. 1801.

A squadron, consisting of the following ships, arrived at Marmaras Bay, on the coast of Karamania:—

<i>Foudroyant</i> (80)	{ Admiral Lord Keith. Captain Philip Beaver.	<i>Ajax</i> (74)	Captain Hon. A. I. Cochrane.
	„ William Young.	<i>Minotaur</i> (74)	„ T. Louis.
<i>Kent</i> (74)	„ Wm. J. Hope.	<i>Northumberland</i> (74)	„ G. Martin.
<i>Swiftsure</i> (74)	{ Rear-Admiral Sir R. Bickerton. Captain B. Hallowell.	<i>Tigre</i> (74)	„ Sir W. Sydney-Smith.

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With frigates, transports, etc., the force amounted to seventy sail, and had on board sixteen thousand troops under Sir Ralph Abercromby. This fleet sailed from Marmaras and reached Alexandria on March 1, and anchored in Aboukir Bay, but owing to a heavy gale the embarkation was delayed until the 8th. On this day three hundred and twenty boats, containing the troops and seamen, assembled in a double line abreast under the direction of Captain Cochrane and pulled steadily towards the shore. About seven thousand French troops under General Friant mustered to dispute the landing, and as the boats approached, kept up a destructive fire. The boats, however, moved on in excellent order, and the troops were disembarked and quickly dashed at the enemy, who, after a sharp contest, were driven from their position, and before the evening of the 9th the whole army was safely landed.

Sir Sydney-Smith was then detached with one thousand seamen to serve with the army, and on the 13th a battle was fought, in which the seamen took a distinguished part and lost, including that occasioned in landing the troops, twenty-seven, killed, and eighty-nine wounded. For the subsequent operations of the British army and the death of Sir Ralph Abercromby, reference must be made to military histories.

a. *Stipple engraving*, 21 by 30, after P. J. de Loutherbourg; engraved by L. Schiavonetti. Published 1804, by Anthony Cardon, 31, Clipstone Street, Fitzroy Square.

b. *Aquatint*, $7\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{3}{4}$, entitled "Landing Troops," after J. A. Atkinson;

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engraved by M. Dubourg. Published and sold August 1, 1817, by Edward Orme, Bond Street, London. From Orme's "Historic, Military and Naval Anecdotes."

c. Plan of the Operations, 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. No artist's name given. Published by W. Faden, Charing Cross, May 28, 1801.

155. BATTLE OF COPENHAGEN.

April 2. 1801.

On March 12 a squadron, consisting of the following ships, sailed from Yarmouth Roads, under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, having on board the 49th Regiment, two companies of the Rifle Brigade and a detachment of Artillery:—

<i>London</i> (98)	{ Admiral Sir H. Parker. Captain W. Domett.	<i>Otter</i> (14)	Commander G. M'Kinley.
<i>Defence</i> (74)	„ R. W. Otway.	<i>St. George</i> (98)	Captain T. M. Hardy.
<i>Ramillies</i> (74)	„ Lord H. Paulet.	<i>Warrior</i> (74)	„ Charles Tyler.
<i>Veteran</i> (64)	„ J. W. T. Dixon.	<i>Saturn</i> (74)	„ R. S. Lambert.
<i>Defiance</i> (74)	„ A. C. Dickson.	<i>Raisonné</i> (64)	„ J. Dilkes.
<i>Edgar</i> (74)	{ Rear-Admiral T. Graves. Captain R. Retalick.	<i>Elephant</i> (74)	{ Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson.
<i>Bellona</i> (74)	„ G. Murray.		{ Captain T. Foley.
<i>Russell</i> (74)	„ Sir T. B. Thompson.	<i>Monarch</i> (74)	„ J. R. Mosse.
<i>Ardent</i> (64)	„ W. Cuming.	<i>Ganges</i> (74)	„ T. F. Fremantle.
<i>Glatton</i> (54)	„ T. Bertie.	<i>Agamemnon</i> (64)	„ R. D. Fancourt.
<i>Amazon</i> (38)	„ William Bligh.	<i>Polyphemus</i> (64)	„ J. Lawford.
<i>Blanche</i> (36)	„ E. Riou.	<i>Isis</i> (50)	„ James Walker.
<i>Jamaica</i> (26)	„ G. E. Hamond.	<i>Désirée</i> (40)	„ H. Inman.
<i>Dart</i> (30)	„ J. Rose.	<i>Alcmène</i> (32)	„ S. Sutton.
<i>Harpy</i> (18)	„ J. F. Devonshire.	<i>Arrow</i> (30)	„ W. Bolton.
<i>Explosion</i> (8)	„ J. H. Martin.	<i>Cruiser</i> (18)	Commander J. Brisbane.
<i>Sulphur</i> (10)	„ H. Whitter.	<i>Discovery</i> (16)	„ J. Conn.
<i>Volcano</i> (8)	„ J. Watson.	<i>Hecla</i> (10)	„ R. Hatherill.
		<i>Terror</i> (8)	„ S. C. Rowley.
		<i>Zebra</i> (16)	„ E. S. Clay.
		<i>Zephyr</i> (14)	„ C. Upton.



Painted by J. T. Serres.

Engraved by P. W. Tomkins.

BATTLE OF COPENHAGEN.

April 2, 1801

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On March 21 the fleet anchored off Copenhagen, and on the 30th proceeded up the Sound. At seven o'clock in the morning the batteries at Elsinour opened fire upon the *Monarch*, but without doing much damage. The fleet continued its course and anchored off Hvën in the evening. A council of war was then held, at which Lord Nelson offered to conduct an attack, which was accepted by Sir Hyde Parker. On the morning of April 1 the selected ships under Nelson weighed, and on the 2nd took up their allotted positions off Copenhagen. After three hours' spirited engagement no ship of the Danish line had ceased firing; on the other hand signals of distress were flying on board the *Russell*, *Bellona*, and *Agamemnon*, and Sir Hyde Parker thought it best to order the signal to be made to discontinue action. This message was given to Lord Nelson, who is said to have replied: "Mind you keep the signal for close action flying. I have only one eye, and have a right to be blind sometimes." Then putting his glass to that eye, we are told, that he exclaimed, "I really do not see the signal."

In the mean time the cannonade was continued with great vigour, and in a short while several of the enemy's ships were silenced. Preparations were then made to withdraw the ships from the Crown battery, owing to it being reinforced with fifteen hundred men, and as this was about to be carried into effect, the Danish adjutant-general appeared bearing a flag of truce, upon which the action, which had raged for five hours, totally ceased. The British lost two hundred and fifty-five

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men, killed, and six hundred and eighty-eight wounded. The loss on board the Danish ships amounted from sixteen hundred to eighteen hundred, killed and wounded. Eighteen of the enemy's ships were taken, burnt or sunk; the damage to them was so great that not one of them was serviceable, and they had to be destroyed.

- a. *Aquatint*, $18\frac{5}{8}$ by $29\frac{1}{2}$, after N. Pocock, from a sketch by R. Kittoe; engraved by J. C. Stadler. Published September 9, 1801, by R. Ackermann, 101, Strand.
- b. *Pair of aquatints*, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $27\frac{3}{4}$, after R. Dodd. No engraver given. Published by R. Dodd, 41, Charing Cross, October 1, 1801.
- c. *Aquatint*, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by 28, "Passage of the Sound," after R. Dodd. No engraver or date given. Published by R. Dodd, 41, Charing Cross.
- d. *Aquatint*, $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $39\frac{1}{2}$, "The Line of Defence before Copenhagen." After P. Fyers; engraved by R. B. Harraden. Published January 1, 1802, by R. B. Harraden, 10, John Street, St. Johns, Westminster.
- e. *Pair of aquatints*, 17 by $27\frac{7}{8}$, after J. T. Serres; engraved by P. W. Tomkins. Published June 22 and July 4, respectively, 1801, by P. W. Tomkins, 49, New Bond Street, London.
- f. *Aquatint*, $17\frac{1}{8}$ by $27\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe, from a sketch by Lieutenant W. Ramage; aquatinted by J. Wells, and finished by F. Chesham. Published April 22, 1802, by B. B. Evans, in the Poultry.
- g. *Aquatint*, $16\frac{1}{8}$ by $23\frac{1}{2}$, after N. Pocock; engraved by R. Pollard. Published October 1, 1801, by W. Jeffreys & Co., Earl Street, Blackfriars.
- h. *Aquatint*, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by 29, after J. Hellyer; engraved by T. Hellyer. Published April 2, 1802, by G. Andrews, 7, Charing Cross.
- i. *Pair of aquatints*, $6\frac{7}{8}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; one engraved by J. Bailey, and the other by T. Sutherland. Published June 1 and October 1, respectively, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

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- j. *Line engraving*, $12\frac{5}{8}$ by $22\frac{1}{2}$, after C. A. Lorentzen; engraved by I. F. Clemens. *No publisher or date given.*
 - k. *Etching*, $8\frac{1}{8}$ by $21\frac{1}{4}$, "*Plan and Disposition of the Danish Fleet*," with description. *No artist's name given. Published by J. Brydon, April 21, 1801, Charing Cross.*
 - l. *Line engraving*, $6\frac{7}{8}$ by 10, after N. Pocock; engraved by J. Fittler. *Published November 15, 1808, by T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, for Clarke and M'Arthur's "Life of Lord Nelson."*
 - m. *Aquatint*, $3\frac{3}{8}$ by $9\frac{1}{4}$, after J. Clark; engraved by Pickett. *Published June 4, 1806, by Edward Orme, Bond Street, for "Orme's Graphic History of Lord Nelson."*
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156. THE SPEEDY AND THE GAMO.

May 6. 1801.

The British sloop *Speedy*, under Commander Lord Cochrane, being off Barcelona, got alongside a heavy Spanish frigate under the disguise of American colours. The *Gamo* mounted thirty guns and carried over three hundred men. She had been specially fitted out to capture the *Speedy*. The action having lasted an hour, and the *Speedy's* loss becoming heavy, Lord Cochrane determined to board. This he did at the head of forty men, and engaged the Spaniards with such impetuosity that in ten minutes they laid down their arms and the *Gamo* became the *Speedy's* prize. When the boarding took place only

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three men capable of duty were left on board the sloop. The conflict in the waist of the Spanish ship was most critical, and the British being outnumbered by seven to one were being forced back, when Lord Cochrane went to the side of the ship and, hailing the *Speedy*, called out to her to send fifty more men on board. The Spaniards, who had had enough of English cutlasses, hearing this order, gave in and surrendered their ship.

a. *Aquatint*, $16\frac{1}{8}$ by $23\frac{1}{4}$, after N. Pocock; engraved by R. Pollard. Published October 21, 1802, by N. Pocock, St. George Street, Westminster.

157. SAUMAREZ'S ACTIONS OFF ALGECIRAS AND GIBRALTAR.

July 6 and 12. 1801.

On June 13, Rear-Admiral Comte de Linois, with a French squadron of three ships of the line and a frigate, put to sea from Toulon, bound to Cadiz to join a fleet of six sail of the line. Having learnt that Cadiz was blockaded by a superior force, Linois bore up for Algeciras and on July 4 moored off the town. The British squadron off Cadiz at this time consisted of:—

†			
<i>Cæsar</i> (80)	{ Rear-Admiral Sir J. Saumarez.	<i>Hannibal</i> (74)	Captain S. Ferris.
	{ Captain J. Brenton.	<i>Spencer</i> (74)	„ H. d'E. Darby.
<i>Venerable</i> (74)	„ S. Hood.	<i>Thames</i> (32)	„ A. P. Hollis.
<i>Superb</i> (74)	„ R. G. Keats.	<i>Carlotta</i> (Portug.)	„ C. Duncan.
<i>Audacious</i> (74)	„ S. Peard.	<i>Calpe</i> (14)	Com. Hon. G. H. L. Dundas.
<i>Pomphée</i> (74)	„ Chas. Stirling.	<i>Louisa</i> (8)	Lieutenant F. Truscott.

On the 6th Sir James Saumarez with his squadron

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stood in to Algeciras Roads. Having rounded Cabrita Point, the signal was made to engage the enemy, and the action commenced and was maintained with great fury, the enemy being materially assisted by the batteries on shore and Spanish gun-boats. The *Hannibal*, owing to the strength of the current, swung round, grounded, and was captured. Linois having ordered his ships to run ashore, they got out of range of the guns of the British squadron, which then withdrew and returned to Gibraltar to refit. The British lost one hundred and twenty-one, killed, and two hundred and forty wounded. The French loss amounted to three hundred and six, killed, and two hundred and eighty wounded.

Admiral Linois, having floated his ships, was joined on the 8th by Vice-Admiral Don J. J. de Moreno with six sail of the line, and together they repaired to the outer road. This movement was, however, observed by Captain Keats of the *Superb*, who with the *Thames* and *Pasley*, Lieutenant W. Wooldridge, continued watching the port. All was bustle on board the British ships at Gibraltar; officers and crew worked day and night to refit their vessels, anxious to share in the expected fight. On the 11th preparations for sailing were observed among the enemy, and on the 12th they began to move. At 3 p.m. the flag of Sir James Saumarez was rehoisted in the *Cæsar*, the signal made to weigh and prepare for battle, and the British squadron bore away in chase. The *Superb* soon overtook and engaged the *St. Antoine*, which was obliged to surrender. The *San Hermenegildo*, taking the *Real Carlos* for an enemy, fired into her, and set her on fire,

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and the two ships getting foul of each other, both in a short while blew up with nearly all on board. The British squadron continued the chase, but were unable to prevent the remaining ships of the combined fleets standing in for Cadiz.

Sir James Saumarez was created a Knight of the Bath, and had a pension of £1,200 per annum conferred upon him.

- a. *Pair of aquatints, 17 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 28 $\frac{1}{8}$. No artist's name given. Published December 31, 1802, by R. Dodd, 41, Charing Cross, near the Admiralty.*
- b. *Aquatint, 17 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 28 $\frac{1}{4}$, "Cape Trafalgar." No artist's name given. Published January 12, 1803, by R. Dodd, 41, Charing Cross.*
- c. *Set of five aquatints, 17 by 24 $\frac{3}{4}$, after Captain J. Brenton; engraved by Hubert and J. C. Stadler. Published January 1, 1802, by E. Harding, 98, Pall Mall, "for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of those seamen who fought and fell on that glorious occasion."*
- d. *Aquatint, 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 10 $\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published March 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."*
- e. *Aquatint, 4 by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, after S. Owen; engraved by J. Wells. Published by Bunney & Gold, September 1, 1801, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. VI.*

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158. CUTTING OUT THE CHEVRETTE.

July 21. 1801.

While the frigates *Doris*, *Beaulieu*, and *Uranie*, Captains Charles Brisbane, Stephen Poyntz, and William Hall Gage, were watching Brest Harbour, the French twenty-gun corvette *Chevrette* was observed at anchor in Camaret Bay. On the 20th the boats of the *Beaulieu* and *Doris*, manned by volunteers, proceeded to cut the corvette out, but unfortunately got separated. One division returned to the ship, the other remained until daylight at the entrance to Camaret Bay, expecting to be joined by their companions. They were therefore discovered by the corvette, who set about making preparations for defence. She embarked a body of soldiers, which augmented her crew to three hundred and thirty-nine men, while a guard boat was stationed in advance to give notice of approach. On the 21st the boats of the three frigates, fifteen in all, containing two hundred and eighty men, under the command as before of Lieutenant Losack, proceeded a second time on this service, and was met by a heavy fire of grape and musketry, but the boats gallantly dashed on, overcame their formidable opponents, gained a footing on the deck, and in less than three minutes her three topsails and courses were let fall, the cable cut, and with Henry Wallis, the quarter-master of the *Beaulieu*, at the helm, the *Chevrette* was drifting out of the bay before a light breeze. In five minutes more the British had gained entire possession of the deck, and those below were soon compelled to surrender. The British loss, consider-

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ing the fearful odds, was slight: eleven killed and fifty-seven wounded. The *Chevrette's* loss amounted to: her captain and ninety-one men killed and sixty-two wounded.

Lieutenant Losack was immediately promoted to the rank of commander.

a. *Line engraving, 16½ by 23, after P. J. de Louthembourg; engraved by J. Fittler. No publisher or date given.*

159. THE SYLPH AND A LARGE SCHOONER.

July 31. 1801.

The eighteen-gun brig *Sylph*, Captain C. Dashwood, while cruising off Santander, Spain, fell in with a large schooner. At 11 p.m. the enemy, having arrived within gun shot of the *Sylph*, opened fire, which was quickly returned. The action was continued for one hour and twenty minutes, and as the *Sylph* had received some shot, between wind and water, and had her rigging much cut up, she edged off the wind to repair her damages, when the schooner set all sail and escaped. The *Sylph* lost one seaman, killed, and ten wounded.

a. *Aquatint, 12 by 17. No artist's name or date given. Published by R. Dodd, Charing Cross, London.*

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160. THE SIBYLLE AND THE CHIFFONNE.

August 19. 1801.

The British frigate *Sibylle*, 38, Captain Charles Adam, being off the Seychelle Islands, discovered the French frigate *Chiffonne*, 36, lying in Mahé roads, without a foremast. Having cleared for action the *Sibylle* stood towards the enemy under French colours, and having arrived within about two hundred yards of the frigate let go the anchor, and shifting her colours she became immediately exposed to the fire of the enemy, a shore battery, and several small vessels at anchor. The *Sibylle* then commenced firing in return, and in seventeen minutes compelled her adversary to haul down her colours. The fire from the battery being continued after the frigate had surrendered, Lieutenant Joseph Corbyn and a boat's crew landed and silenced it. The loss sustained by the French frigate was twenty-three killed, and thirty wounded; and the *Sibylle*'s loss was two men killed, and a midshipman slightly wounded. The *Chiffonne* was added to the British navy under the same name.

a. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published December 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

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161. THE SYLPH AND THE ARTÉMISE.

September 28. 1801.

The British brig *Sylph*, 18, Captain Charles Dashwood, when off Cape Penas discovered at sunset the forty-gun French frigate *Artémise*. All sail was instantly set upon the *Sylph*, and endeavours made to gain the weather gage, which were not successful until 7-30 p.m. Immediately the action commenced, which continued for two hours, when the enemy wore and made sail on the opposite tack, leaving the brig very much disabled in her sails and rigging. The *Sylph* only had Lionel Carey, midshipman, wounded. Some doubt has been expressed as to whether the stranger was the *Artémise*.

a. *Aquatint*, 12 by 17. No artist's name or date given. Published by R. Dodd, Charing Cross, London.

162. THE ADMIRAL MITCHELL AND A FRENCH FLOTILLA.

October 31. 1803.

While working into shore near Etaples, the British hired armed cutter, *Admiral Mitchell*, 12, commanded by Lieutenant Alexander Shippard, saw a gun brig, with six schooners and sloops coming out of port, and making for Boulogne. The *Admiral Mitchell* intervened to such good effect that, although she had to contend with a land battery

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at Le Portel, as well as with the vessels, she succeeded, after an engagement of two and a half hours, in driving ashore the gun brig and one of the sloops. Although a good deal damaged the cutter had only five men wounded.

a. *Pair of aquatints, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 21 $\frac{3}{8}$, after J. Livesay; engraved by J. C. Stadler. Published March 12, 1804, by R. Livesay, Portsea, and J. Wilkinson, Cornhill.*

✓ 163. COMMODORE DANCE AND THE COMTE DE LINOIS.

February 15. 1804.

On January 31 the Honourable East India Co.'s fleet of sixteen sail, consisting of the following, sailed from China for Europe :—

<i>Earl Camden</i>	Commodore N. Dance.	<i>Warley</i>	Captain H. Wilson.
<i>Alfred</i>	Captain J. Farquharson.	<i>Royal George</i>	„ J. F. Timins.
<i>Coutts</i>	„ R. Torin.	<i>Wexford</i>	„ W. S. Clarke.
<i>Ganges</i>	„ Wm. Moffat.	<i>Exeter</i>	„ H. Meriton.
<i>Earl of</i>		<i>Henry Addington</i>	„ J. Kirkpatrick.
<i>Abergavenny</i>	„ J. Wordsworth.	<i>Cumberland</i>	„ W. W. Farrer.
<i>Bombay Castle</i>	„ A. Hamilton.	<i>Dorsetshire</i>	„ R. H. Brown.
<i>Hope</i>	„ J. Pendergrass.	<i>Ocean</i>	„ J. C. Lochner.
<i>Warren Hastings</i>	„ T. Larkins.		

On the 14th the fleet being off the Straits of Malacca discovered a French squadron, under Rear-Admiral Comte de Linois. Commodore Dance disposed his ships in the best possible order for defence and hove to for the night. Next morning he continued his course and then the French attacked his rear. Dance signalled to tack in succession and engage the enemy. The *Royal*

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George and *Ganges*, followed by the *Earl Camden*, opened fire in a very spirited manner ; the other ships made sail in support of their consorts and presently the enemy hauled to the wind and made sail away. Then Dance ordered a general chase and *Linois* fled.

Commodore Dance received the honour of knighthood to commemorate his gallantry, and a sword valued at one hundred guineas.

- a. *Aquatint*, $15\frac{7}{8}$ by $30\frac{1}{2}$, drawn, engraved and published by W. Daniell, 9, Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square, London, September 20, 1804.
- b. *Aquatint*, $16\frac{5}{8}$ by 27, after F. Sartorius, from a drawing by H. Addington ; engraved by W. Barnard. Published November 24, 1804, by Geo. Andrews, 7, Charing Cross.
- c. Pair of *aquatints*, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $28\frac{1}{4}$. No artist's name given. Published January, 1805, by R. Dodd, Charing Cross, London.
- d. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{3}{8}$, after Mr. W. Daniell, under the direction of Sir N. Dance ; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."
- e. *Aquatint* . . . after T. Buttersworth ; engraved by J. Clerk.
Published . . .

164. CAPTURE OF THE VINCEJO.

May 8. 1804.

The British brig *Vincejo*, 18, Commander J. W. Wright, while lying becalmed at the entrance to the Morbihan, on the coast of Bretagne, was attacked by a French flotilla consisting of six brigs and eleven luggers.

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The *Vincejo* opened a broadside upon her numerous and powerful foes and continued to engage them for upwards of two hours, but having only a crew of fifty-one men and twenty-four boys, two being killed and twelve wounded, including Commander Wright, was compelled to surrender.

The French captain, on receiving Commander Wright's sword, said, "You have nobly defended the honour of your nation, and the reputation of your profession, and you and your crew shall be treated with every possible attention." The death of Commander Wright in the Temple prison, in circumstances which suggested foul play, served as a melancholy comment on the French officer's speech.

- a. *Pair of aquatints, 12 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 18, after C. Hillier; engraved by J. Clark. Published at Dover, July 1, 1817, by C. Hillier.*
- b. *Aquatint, 5 by 9, after R. S.; engraved by J. Bailey. Published December 30, 1815, by Joyce Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. XXXIV.*

165. THE CRUISER AND CONSORTS WITH A DUTCH FLOTILLA.

May 16. 1804.

A division of ship-rigged prames and gun-boats, under Rear-Admiral Ver Huell, sailed from Flushing, bound to Ostend, and was attacked by a British

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squadron under Sir Sydney Smith in the *Antelope*, 50. The sloop *Cruiser*, 18, Commander John Hancock, and the *Rattler*, 16, Commander Francis Mason, particularly distinguished themselves, and were chiefly instrumental in driving on shore the *Ville d'Anvers* and four schooners. The *Cruiser* had one seaman killed and four wounded, the *Rattler* two men killed and three wounded, and the *Aimable*, 32, Captain William Bolton, seven killed and fourteen wounded.

- a. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{3}{8}$ by 8, after T. Whitcombe, from a drawing by Sir W. Parker; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "*Naval Chronology*."
- b. *Aquatint*, $9\frac{1}{4}$ by $28\frac{1}{2}$. No artist's name or date given. Published by R. Dodd, *Marine Painter*, near the Admiralty.
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166. THE CAMBRIAN AND A FRENCH PRIVATEER.

October 23. 1804.

On October 23, 1804, the *Cambrian*, a merchant vessel of Boston commanded by William Marshall, after a desperate action repulsed a French armed cutter privateer and compelled her to sheer off.

- a. *Aquatint*, $12\frac{5}{8}$ by $16\frac{3}{8}$, after J. Cartwright, 1804; engraved by W. Barnard. Published by C. Cave, February 12, 1805.

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167. CAPTURE OF THE VENUS (privateer).

August 22. 1804.

The *Union*, East Indiaman, Captain William Stokoe, in company with the *Eliza Ann* and *Sir William Pulteney*, sailed from St. Helena on July 9. On August 22 they fell in with the French privateer *Venus*, which was immediately engaged by the *Union*, and compelled to surrender upon the *Eliza Ann* and *Sir William Pulteney's* coming up, after an action of twenty minutes.

a. *Aquatint*, $10\frac{3}{4}$ by $16\frac{1}{4}$; engraved and published by J. Ryland, Finch Lane, Cornhill. No date given.

168. THE CENTURION WITH THREE FRENCH SHIPS.

September 15. 1804.

As the British ship *Centurion*, 50, Lieutenant J. R. Phillips in command, was lying at anchor in Vizagapatam roads, in company with two Indiamen, Rear-Admiral Comte de Linois with the line of battle ships, *Marengo*, 74, and the frigates *Atalante*, 40, and *Sémillante*, 36, appeared standing into the anchorage. The *Centurion* immediately cut her cable, and making sail, met the attack, but after maintaining the unequal contest for three hours retreated further inshore. Here Captain James Lind rejoined her and renewed the action, but the

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French drew off, carrying with them the *Princess Charlotte*, Indiaman. A gallant defence.

a. *Aquatint*, 16 by 25, after F. Sartorius; engraved by W. Barnes. Published October 21, 1805, by G. Andrews, 70, Charing Cross.

b. *Aquatint*, 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$, from a plan by Captain Sir James Lind; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published by Whitmore & Fenn, Charing Cross, May 1, 1818, for Ralfe's "*Naval Chronology*."

N.B.—The date of the action on this print, September 18, 1804, is inaccurate.

169. THE INDEFATIGABLE AND CONSORTS WITH SPANISH TREASURE SHIPS.

October 5. 1804.

The British frigates *Indefatigable*, 44, Captain Graham Moore; the *Medusa*, 32, Captain John Gore; the *Amphion*, 32, Captain Samuel Sutton; and the *Lively*, 38, Captain G. E. Hamond, were despatched off the coast of Spain, to intercept a Spanish squadron expected from Monte Video, laden with treasure. When off Cape Santa Maria on this date, the Spaniards were sighted, and the order to chase immediately given. On coming up to the enemy a close action took place and after nine minutes' smart firing the *Mercedes*, 34, took fire and blew up; the *Fama*, 34, struck her colours and in a few minutes the *Medea*, 40, the flagship and the *Clara*, 34, surrendered. The cargoes and specie in the prizes were valued at £1,000,000.

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- a. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after N. Pocock; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published March 1, 1817, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "*Naval Achievements of Great Britain*."
- b. *Aquatint*, $4\frac{7}{8}$ by $8\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by D. Havell.
Published for Ralfe's "*Naval Chronology*."
- c. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{3}{8}$, from a sketch by Sir J. Gore; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "*Naval Chronology*."
- d. *Line engraving*, 5 by $7\frac{1}{4}$, after R. Corbould; engraved by J. Tomlinson.
Published August 10, 1805, by J. Stratford, 112, Holborn Hill.
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170. GALLANT DEFENCE OF THE ARROW AND ACHERON.

February 3—5. 1805.

A fleet of merchant ships, bound from Malta to England, under convoy of the thirty-gun sloop corvette *Arrow*, and one-bomb *Acheron*, Commanders Richard B. Vincent and Arthur Farquhar, when off Cape Caxine on the Algerian coast were chased by the French frigates *Hortense*, 40, and *Incorruptible*, 40. After an action gallantly maintained for the best part of two days the British ships were captured, but by the skilful manœuvring of their commanders thirty-one sail of valuable merchant ships were preserved. The loss on board the two British vessels was sixteen killed and thirty-five wounded; Scarcely had the crew left the *Arrow* when she sank, and the *Acheron* was so damaged that her captors burnt her.

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Both commanders received swords valued at 100 guineas from the Patriotic Fund, in honour of their gallantry.

- a. *Pair of aquatints, 17 by 24½, after F. Sartorius ; engraved by J. Jeakes.
Published October 21, 1805, by G. Andrews, 7, Charing Cross.*
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171. THE SAN FIORENZO AND THE PSYCHÉ.

February 14. 1805.

The British frigate *San Fiorenzo*, 36, Captain Henry Lambert, being off Vizagapatam, discovered the French frigate *Psyché* lying at anchor with two prizes, which immediately got under way. The British frigate took possession of the sternmost prize, which was the *Thétis*, and went in chase of the enemy, who, after a running fight and close action of fifteen minutes, surrendered. The *San Fiorenzo* had twelve men killed and thirty-six wounded. The *Psyché's* loss amounted to fifty-seven killed and seventy wounded. She was added to the British navy under the same name. Captain Lambert received a sword valued at 100 guineas for his gallantry.

- a. *Aquatint, 11½ by 17½, after J. H. Clarke ; engraved by J. Hamble.
Published and sold January 1, 1806, by Edw. Orme, Bond Street,
London.*

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172. CAPTURE OF THE *BLANCHE*.

July 19. 1805.

The British frigate *Blanche*, 36, Captain Z. Mudge, while carrying despatches from Jamaica to Barbados for Lord Nelson, discovered a fleet bearing down upon her, under British colours. When the squadron came within five hundred yards they hoisted French colours. The *Blanche* immediately opened fire, and the action continued for about two hours, when the British frigate, having her masts badly damaged, seven guns dismounted, and six feet of water in her hold, surrendered, and was afterwards destroyed. Out of two hundred and fifteen men the *Blanche* lost eight, killed, and fifteen wounded; the French only lost one man, killed, and eleven wounded.

a. Aquatint, $15\frac{7}{8}$ by $24\frac{1}{2}$. No artist's name given. Published September 1, 1806, by G. Andrews, 7, Charing-Cross.

173. CALDER'S ACTION OFF FERROL.

July 22. 1805.

Sir Robert Calder, with a fleet consisting of the following ships, was cruising off Ferrol, to intercept the Franco-Spanish fleet on its return from the West Indies:—

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<i>Hero</i> (74)	Captain	Hon. A. H. Gardner.	<i>Raisonnable</i> (64)	Captain J. Rowley.
<i>Ajax</i> (74)	„	W. Brown.	<i>Dragon</i> (74)	„ E. Griffith.
<i>Triumph</i> (74)	„	H. Inman.	<i>Glory</i> (98)	{ Rear-Admiral C. Stirling.
<i>Barfleur</i> (98)	„	G. Martin.		{ Captain S. Warren.
<i>Agamemnon</i> (64)	„	J. Harvey.	<i>Warrior</i> (74)	„ S. H. Linzee.
<i>Windsor Castle</i> (98)	„	C. Boyles.	<i>Thunderer</i> (74)	„ W. Lechmere.
<i>Defiance</i> (74)	„	P. C. C. H. Durham.	<i>Malta</i> (80)	„ E. Buller.
			<i>Egyptienne</i> (40)	„ Hon. C. E. Fleeming.
<i>Prince of Wales</i> (98)	{ Vice-Admiral Sir R. Calder.		<i>Sirius</i> (36)	„ W. Prowse.
	{ Captain W. Cuming.		<i>Nile</i> (lugger)	Lieutenant J. Fennell.
<i>Repulse</i> (74)	„ Hon. A. K. Legge.		<i>Frisk</i> (cutter)	„ J. Nicolson.

On June 22 the Franco-Spanish fleet of twenty sail of the line, seven frigates and other vessels under Admirals Villeneuve and Don F. Gravina, was discovered, and Sir Robert Calder made the signal for battle. A thick fog occasionally veiled the antagonists and prevented Sir Robert from effecting any decisive movement. By 6 p.m. the action had become general, though distant. The *San Rafael*, *Firme*, and *Espana* having dropped astern, became much exposed to the British fire, and the two former soon surrendered. Night coming on and the density of the fog increasing, Sir Robert Calder discontinued the action, and at daybreak next morning the two fleets were about seventeen miles apart. It was a British victory over a superior foe, but an insufficient one, and Calder paid the penalty for his mistake.

The loss sustained by the British amounted to forty-one killed and one hundred and sixty-two wounded; the Franco-Spanish fleet one hundred and forty-nine killed and three hundred and twenty-seven wounded. The two prizes were purchased into the British navy, but being old ships, were never fitted for sea.

a. *Aquatint*, 17½ by 28. *Painted, engraved and published by R. Dodd, Charing Cross, November, 1805.*

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- b. *Aquatint, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published March 1, 1817, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."*
- c. *Pair of aquatints, $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published by Whitmore and Fenn, Charing Cross, July 1, 1818, for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."*
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174. THE PHŒNIX AND THE DIDON.

August 10. 1805.

The thirty-six gun frigate *Phœnix*, Captain Thomas Baker, fell in with the French frigate, *Didon*, carrying dispatches from Admiral Villeneuve. The latter was superior in every way; she was two hundred tons heavier, carried eighty-five more men, and the weight of her broad-side was one hundred and twenty pounds more than that of the *Phœnix*. Considering her mission she should have continued her voyage, but allured by the inferiority of the British frigate, she attacked, and as a result, after an engagement lasting three hours, was compelled to haul down her colours. The *Phœnix* had twelve men killed and twenty-eight wounded, and the *Didon* twenty-seven killed and forty-four wounded. The prize was added to the British navy under the same name.

- a. *Pair of aquatints, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$, from drawings in the possession of Captain T. Baker; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."*

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175. NELSON'S VICTORY AND DEATH AT TRAFALGAR.

October 21. 1805.

A British fleet under the command of Admirals Lord Nelson and Collingwood, consisting of the following vessels, mustered off Cadiz, waiting for the combined fleet of France and Spain to put to sea :—

<i>Victory</i> (100)	{ Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson. Captain T. M. Hardy.	<i>Tonnant</i> (80)	Captain C. Tyler.
<i>Téméraire</i> (98)	„ E. Harvey.	<i>Bellerophon</i> (74)	„ J. Cooke.
<i>Neptune</i> (98)	„ T.F. Fremantle.	<i>Colossus</i> (74)	„ J. N. Morris.
<i>Leviathan</i> (74)	„ H. W. Bayntun.	<i>Achille</i> (74)	„ R. King.
<i>Britannia</i> (100)	{ Rear-Admiral W. Earl of Northesk. Captain C. Bullen.	<i>Dreadnought</i> (98)	„ J. Conn.
<i>Conqueror</i> (74)	„ I. Pellew.	<i>Polyphemus</i> (64)	„ R. Redmill.
<i>Spartiate</i> (74)	„ Sir F. Laforey.	<i>Revenge</i> (74)	„ R. Moorsom.
<i>Africa</i> (64)	„ H. Digby.	<i>Swiftsure</i> (74)	„ W. G. Rutherford.
<i>Agamemnon</i> (64)	„ Sir E. Berry.	<i>Defiance</i> (74)	„ P. C. C. H. Durham.
<i>Ajax</i> (74)	Lieutenant J. Pilfold.	<i>Thunderer</i> (74)	Lieutenant J. Stockham.
<i>Orion</i> (74)	Captain E. Codrington.	<i>Defence</i> (74)	Captain G. Hope.
<i>Minotaur</i> (74)	„ C. J. M. Mansfield.	<i>Prince</i> (98)	„ R. Grindall.
<i>Royal Sovereign</i> (100)	{ Vice-Admiral C. Collingwood. Captain E. Rotherham.	<i>Euryalus</i> (36)	„ Hon. H. Blackwood.
<i>Belleisle</i> (74)	„ W. Hargood.	<i>Naiad</i> (38)	„ T. Dundas.
<i>Mars</i> (74)	„ G. Duff.	<i>Phæbe</i> (36)	„ Hon. T. B. Capell.
		<i>Sirius</i> (36)	„ W. Prowse.
		<i>Pickle</i> (10)	Lieut. J. R. La Penotière.
		<i>Entreprenante</i> (8)	„ R. B. Young.

On October 19 Admiral Villeneuve, with thirty-three sail of the line and seven frigates, sailed out of Cadiz harbour for the Mediterranean. He was watched and closely followed by the British fleet. At daybreak on the 21st, when off Cape Trafalgar, Nelson made the signal to prepare for battle, and at about 11.30 he made one which will never be forgotten: "England expects that every man will do his duty."

At noon the *Fougueux* opened fire on the *Royal Sovereign* and ten minutes later Collingwood's flagship



Painted by C. Stanfield.

Engraved by W. Miller.

BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

Oct. 21, 1805.

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passed through the enemy's line, and poured a well-directed broadside into the *Santa Ana*, Vice-Admiral Don de Alava's flagship. At the same time Nelson in the *Victory* was heading for Villeneuve's flagship, the *Bucentaure*, and as she neared the enemy, her next astern closed upon her to bar her progress, but without avail, for the *Victory*, in passing, wrecked the stern of the French flagship, killing and wounding four hundred of her crew and dismounting twenty of her guns.

By 1.30 p.m. the battle was at its height ; by 3 p.m. the firing had grown less ; and by 5 p.m. the victory was won. The allies had lost nine French and nine Spanish sail of the line. The victory, however, was dearly earned by the loss of the commander-in-chief, Lord Nelson, who was mortally wounded by a musket shot from the *Redoubtable*. The destruction of Villeneuve's fleet put an end to Napoleon's scheme for an invasion of England, and gained for Great Britain her supremacy at sea.

- a. *Set of four aquatints*, 17½ by 27⅞, painted and engraved by R. Dodd. Published 1843, by J. W. Laird, 1, Leadenhall Street.
- b. *Lithograph*, 12 by 17¾, after C. H. Seaforth. Lithographed by C. Hullmandel. Published October 21, 1842, by C. H. Seaforth, Merton, Surrey.
- c. *Aquatint*, 15¾ by 10, "Lord Nelson explaining to his officers the plan of attack previous to the Battle." After W. M. Craig ; engraved by J. Godby. Published January 9, 1806, by Edward Orme, 59, Bond Street, London.
- d. *French lithograph*, 12 by 19¼, designed by H. D. Brager. Lithographed by De Laplante. Published August 20, 1844, by the Anaglyphic Co., 25, Berners Street, Oxford Street.

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- e. *Set of three aquatints, $16\frac{3}{4}$ by $29\frac{5}{8}$, after J. T. Serres; engraved by J. Hall. No publisher given. (Contemporary).*
- f. *Aquatint, $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $30\frac{1}{4}$, "The Victory breaking the line." After W. J. Huggins; engraved by E. Duncan. Published for the proprietors, March, 1837, at 105, Leadenhall Street, London.*
- g. *Line engraving, $9\frac{3}{8}$ by $16\frac{7}{8}$, after C. Stanfield; engraved by W. Miller. Published July 1, 1845, for the proprietors, by J. Hogarth, 5, Haymarket.*
- h. *Set of three aquatints, 7 by $10\frac{1}{2}$ (each print slightly differs in size). After T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published March 1, 1817, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."*
- i. *Pair of aquatints, $5\frac{3}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$, "Situation of the Téméraire," and the "Situation of the Bellerophon." After T. Whitcombe; engraved by J. Bailey and T. Sutherland, respectively. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."*
- j. *Aquatint, $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published by Pyall & Stroud, 19, Hanway Street, Oxford Street, for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."*
- k. *Etching, $15\frac{3}{4}$ by $29\frac{1}{4}$, painted and etched by W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A.; issued August 1, 1905, by the Art Union of London, 112, Strand.*
- l. *Stipple engraving, $17\frac{1}{8}$ by $22\frac{1}{2}$, "The Death of Lord Nelson." After W. M. Craig; engraved by R. Cooper. Published June 1, 1806, by Edward Orme, 59, Bond Street.*
- m. *Etching, 17 by 14, "Carrying Lord Nelson from the deck of the Victory." No artist's name given. Published October 9, 1809, by S. Drummond, 14, Church Street, Soho.*
- n. *Line engraving, $17\frac{1}{4}$ by $23\frac{3}{4}$, "Death of Lord Nelson." After B. West; engraved by J. Heath. Published May 1, 1811, by B. West, 14, Newman Street, and J. Heath, Russel Place, Fitzroy Square.*
- o. *Line engraving, $16\frac{5}{8}$ by $23\frac{1}{8}$, "Death of Lord Nelson." After A. W.*

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- Devis ; engraved by W. Bromley. Published March 2, 1812, by Boydell & Co., 90, Cheapside, London.
- p. Mezzotint, 23 by $30\frac{3}{4}$, "Death of Lord Nelson." After Samuel Drummond ; engraved by George Clint. Published February 9, 1807, by Samuel Drummond, 14, Church Street, Soho, etc.
- q. Line engraving, $11\frac{7}{8}$ by 45, "Death of Lord Nelson." After Daniel Maclise ; engraved by C. W. Sharpe. Published at 444, Strand, 1874.
- r. Line engraving, $10\frac{3}{4}$ by $16\frac{1}{8}$. No artist's name given. Published December 12, 1805, by Robert Laurie and James Whittle, 53, Fleet Street, London.
- s. Line engraving, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $18\frac{1}{2}$. No artist's name given. Published by J. Ryland, No. 24, Finch Lane, Cornhill.
- t. Aquatint, $9\frac{3}{8}$ by $14\frac{1}{8}$, "Plan of the Attack by Lord Nelson on the Combined Fleet." No artist's name given. Published by R. Dodd, near the Admiralty, November, 1805.
- u. Aquatint, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{4}$, "Anecdote of the Battle of Trafalgar." After W. Heath ; engraved by M. Dubourg. Published August 1, 1817, by Edward Orme, Bond Street, corner of Brook Street, London, for Orme's "Historic, Military and Naval Anecdotes."
- v. Line engraving, 7 by $9\frac{3}{8}$, "Death of Lord Nelson." After Ernest Slingeneyer ; engraved by W. Greatback. Printed by G. Vertue. No date given.
- w. Line engraving, $7\frac{1}{8}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$, "Death of Lord Nelson." No artist's name given. Published by Thomas Kelly, Paternoster Row, May 17, 1815.
- x. Pair of line engravings, $6\frac{7}{8}$ by 10, after N. Pocock ; engraved by J. Fittler. Published November 15, 1808, by T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, for Clarke and M'Arthur's "Life of Lord Nelson."
- y. Aquatint, $3\frac{3}{8}$ by $9\frac{1}{4}$, after J. Clark ; engraved by Pickett. Published June 4, 1806, by Edward Orme, Bond Street, from Orme's "Graphic History of Lord Nelson."

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- z. Line engraving, $8\frac{3}{8}$ by 7, "*Nelson in the Victory's Cockpit.*" After B. West; engraved by R. Golding. Published by T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, 1809, for Clarke and M'Arthur's "*Life of Lord Nelson.*"
- aa. Aquatint, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$, depicting "*The Situation of H.M.S. Defence and her Prize, the St. Ildefonso.*" After John Theophilus Lee; engraved by Hall. Published January 31, 1806, by J. Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, for the *Naval Chronicle*, 1806.
- bb. Line engraving, 22 by 32, "*Nelson's ship, the Victory, in the Battle of Trafalgar with signals made, 'England expects every man to do his duty.'*" After J. M. W. Turner; engraved by John Burnet. Published April 8, 1858, by Henry Graves & Co., 6, Pall Mall.

176. STRACHAN'S ACTION OFF FERROL.

November 4. 1805.

Captain Sir Richard J. Strachan of the eighty-gun ship *Cæsar* was cruising with the following ships:—

<i>Hero</i> (74)	Captain Hon. A. H. Gardner.	<i>Bellona</i> (74)	Captain C. D. Pater.
<i>Namur</i> (74)	„ L. W. Halsted.	<i>Santa Margaritta</i> (36)	„ W. Rathbone.
<i>Courageux</i> (74)	„ R. Lee.	<i>Revolutionnaire</i> (38)	„ Hon. H. Hotham.
<i>Æolus</i> (32)	„ Lord W. Fitzroy.	<i>Phoenix</i> (36)	„ Thos. Baker.

Being off Ferrol, Strachan fell in with a French fleet under Rear-Admiral Dumanoir le Pelley, consisting of six large ships of the line, which had escaped from Trafalgar. The British immediately went in chase, and on the 4th the *Cæsar* opened fire upon the *Formidable*, and a minute or two after, the *Hero* and *Courageux* in quick

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succession discharged their broadsides at the *Scipion*, and *Mont Blanc*. The fire was instantly returned by the French ships, and a spirited action ensued. At 3h. 5m. the *Cæsar* was in the act of re-opening fire on the *Formidable*, when that ship hauled down her colours. The French then attempted to form line ahead of the *Scipion*; but this ship, having lost her main and mizen masts and fore topmast, surrendered, and after a close action of twenty minutes' duration the *Duguay Trouin* was captured by the *Hero*, and the *Mont Blanc* by the *Cæsar*. The loss on board the British ships was twenty-four, killed, and one hundred and eleven wounded, and the French seven hundred, killed and wounded.

Sir Richard Strachan carried his four prizes to Plymouth, and they were added to the British navy. The *Formidable* became the *Brave*, the *Duguay Trouin* the *Implacable*, which is still at Devonport, and the *Mont Blanc* and *Scipion* retained the same names.

- a. Aquatint, 7 by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by J. Jeakes. Published September 1, 1816, at 48, Strand for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."
- b. Aquatint, $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$, "The Santa Margaritta and the Phœnix engaging four French sail of the line," from a drawing in the possession of Captain Rathbone; engraved by F. C. Lewis for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."
- ✓ c. Aquatint, $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $8\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published by Whitmore & Fenn, Charing Cross, September 1, 1818, for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

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177. CAPTURE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

January 6-12. 1806.

On the evening of January 4 the following squadron, under the command of Sir Home Riggs Popham, anchored off Robben Island, Table Bay :—

<i>Diadem</i> (64)	Commodore Sir H. R. Popham.	<i>Diomède</i> (50)	Captain J. Edmonds.
	Captain H. Downham.	<i>Leda</i> (38)	„ R. Honyman.
	Lieutenant W. King	<i>Narcissus</i> (32)	„ R. Donnelly.
	(actg. Captain)	<i>Espoir</i> (18)	Lieutenant W. King.
<i>Raisonné</i> (64)	Captain J. Rowley.	<i>Encounter</i> (14)	„ J. H. Talbot.
<i>Belliqueux</i> (64)	„ G. Byng.	<i>Protector</i> (brig)	„ Sir G. M. Keith, Bart.

This fleet had on board about five thousand troops under Major-General Sir David Baird, destined for the reduction of the Dutch settlements at the Cape of Good Hope. On January 6 a body of troops were embarked in boats and landed in Blauwberg Bay, and in the course of the afternoon most of the force was set ashore.

On the 8th the army moved towards Cape Town, dislodged an advanced body of the Dutch from the summit of Blauwberg, and, after a brisk action, obliged the main force of the enemy, under Lieutenant-General J. W. Janssens, to retire with a loss of about seven hundred, killed and wounded. On the 9th the British reached Salt River, where a flag of truce was flown, and an offer of capitulation sent. On the 10th the articles were signed by Colonel van Prophalow, General Baird and Commodore Popham. On the 12th Cape Town and its dependencies were taken possession of by the British and so the conquest of the colony was completed.

- a. *Aquatint*, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 26, after Edward Orme, from a drawing by W. M. Craig; engraved by J. Clarke and J. Hamble. Published June 4, 1806, by Edward Orme, 59, Bond Street, London.

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178. DUCKWORTH OFF SAN DOMINGO.

February 6. 1806.

In December, 1805, two French squadrons, together comprising eleven sail of the line and four frigates, sailed from Brest ; one proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, the other, under Vice-Admiral Leissègues, steered for San Domingo. Vice-Admiral Sir John T. Duckworth with a squadron started in pursuit, and while off Barbadoes was joined by Rear-Admiral the Honourable Alexander Inglis Cochrane. The British fleet then consisted of the under-mentioned :—

<i>Superb</i> (74)	{ Vice-Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth.	<i>Canopus</i> (80)	{ Rear-Admiral T. Louis.
	{ Captain R.G. Keats.		{ Captain F. W. Austin.
<i>Northumberland</i> (74)	{ Rear-Admiral Hon.	<i>Donegal</i> (74)	{ „ P. Malcolm.
	{ Alex. I. Cochrane.	<i>Atlas</i> (74)	{ „ S. Pym.
<i>Spencer</i> (74)	{ Captain J. Morrison.	<i>Agamemnon</i> (64)	{ „ Sir E. Berry.
	{ „ Hon. R.	<i>Acasta</i> (frigate)	{ „ R. D. Dunn.
	Stopford.	<i>Magicienne</i> (32)	{ „ A. Mackenzie.
		<i>Kingfisher</i> (16)	{ Com. N. D. Cochrane.
		<i>Epervier</i> (14)	{ Lieut. J. Higginson.

At daybreak on February 6 the British gained a sight of the enemy. At 7.30 a.m., observing the force approaching, the French who were anchored off San Domingo slipped their cables, made sail, and attempted to make off. At 10.10 p.m. the *Superb* opened fire upon the *Alexandre* ; the *Northumberland* also coming up engaged the *Impérial*, and soon the action became general. At 11 p.m. the *Alexandre's* fire was silenced, and after about half an hour's animated cannonading the *Brave* surrendered to the *Donegal*. Captain Malcolm, however, quitted his prize and boarded the *Jupiter*, and without much opposition compelled her to surrender. In the meantime the *Superb*, *Canopus* and *Northumberland* had been busily engaged

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with the *Impérial* and *Diomède*, and after a fierce action the two latter ships took the ground. Thus, in less than two hours, five line of battleships were either captured or driven on shore. The British loss was seventy-four, killed, and two hundred and sixty-four wounded; the French about one thousand five hundred, killed and wounded.

- a. *Aquatint*, $16\frac{3}{4}$ by $25\frac{7}{8}$, after Captain Smith; engraved by R. B. Harraden.
Published January 12, 1808, by G. Andrews, *Naval Repository*, 7, Charing Cross.
- b. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published February 1, 1817, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "*Naval Achievements of Great Britain*."
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179. THE HYDRA AND THE FURET.

February 27. 1806.

While Lord Collingwood was blockading Cadiz he learned that four French frigates were waiting an opportunity to put to sea, so he withdrew his larger ships to a distance of about thirty miles, leaving the *Hydra*, 38, Captain George Mundy, and the *Moselle*, 18, Commander J. S. Carden, his hope being to entice the enemy to venture forth.

On February 26 the French put to sea and were sighted by the *Hydra* and *Moselle*; the latter ship was

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sent to look for Lord Collingwood, while the *Hydra* continued the chase alone. At about 4.30 a.m. on the 27th the *Furet* was overhauled, and after receiving a raking broadside was compelled to strike, her consorts making no attempt to prevent the *Hydra* from carrying off her prize.

a. *Lithograph*, $8\frac{7}{8}$ by $12\frac{1}{4}$, after G. Chambers; drawn on stone by Paul Gauci. Printed for Graf & Soret. No publication date given.

N.B.—The date of the action on this engraving, February 26, is inaccurate.

180. THE SIRIUS AND THE BERGÈRE.

April 17. 1806.

The British frigate *Sirius*, 36, Captain William Prowse, while on a cruise gained intelligence of a French flotilla which was making for Naples. When off the mouth of the Tiber she discovered eleven corvettes, brigs, etc., and immediately closed with them, and after being closely engaged for two hours the *Bergère* hailed to say she had surrendered. Although several of the remaining vessels were silenced, the *Sirius* was so much damaged as to be unable to pursue them. Her loss amounted to nine killed and twenty wounded. A vase, value 100 guineas, was presented to Captain Prowse by the Patriotic Fund.

o a. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

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181. THE PALLAS WITH THE MINERVE AND CONSORTS.

May 14. 1806.

The British frigate *Pallas*, 32, Captain Lord Cochrane, with the sixteen-gun brig *Kingfisher*, Commander G. F. Seymour, watched the French squadron in the Isle of Aix. On the morning of this date the *Pallas* stood into the roadstead to reconnoitre, and anchored. The French admiral sent the frigate *Minerve* with three sixteen-gun brigs to dislodge her. Cochrane waited for his enemies to close and then opened an admirably-directed fire. Cochrane now got under way and manœuvred, forcing the *Minerve* to run aground. The *Pallas* ran aboard, and her men were preparing to bring her out when two other French frigates approached to the *Minerve's* assistance.

a. Pair of aquatints, $16\frac{3}{4}$ by $25\frac{5}{8}$, after N. Pocock; engraved by J. Wells.
Published December 15, 1806, by N. Pocock, Great George Street,
Westminster.

182. CAPTURE OF THE HON. E. I. CO.'S SHIP WARREN HASTINGS.

June 21. 1806.

The Honourable East India Company's ship *Warren Hastings* was chased by the French forty-gun frigate *Piémontaise*. At 11 a.m. the British merchantman shortened sail, and cleared for action, and after standing on for some time the *Piémontaise* gave and received a

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smart fire which wounded the Indiaman's foremast, shot away her mizenmast, and rendered most of her guns useless. In this helpless state no other course remained to the nobly-defended ship than to surrender, and the British colours were accordingly hauled down. The *Warren Hastings* lost seven men, killed, and thirteen wounded. The *Piémontaise* had seven men killed and five wounded.

a. *Aquatint*, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 17 $\frac{5}{8}$, after R. Dodd. No engraver given. Published by R. Dodd, marine painter, near the Admiralty. (Contemporary).

183. THE BLANCHE AND THE GUERRIÈRE.

July 19. 1806.

The British frigates *Phæbe*, 36, *Thames*, 32, and *Blanche*, 38, Captains J. Oswald, B. W. Taylor, and T. Lavie, were ordered to proceed to the Shetland Islands, in search of three French frigates that had been doing much injury to the Greenland fisheries. On July 18 the *Blanche* descried a large ship, which proved to be the French frigate *Guerrière*, 40, and gaining rapidly in pursuit, opened fire about midnight. A close action commenced, which continued until 1.30 a.m. on the 19th, when the *Guerrière* hauled down her colours. No one was killed on board the *Blanche*, and only four men

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wounded, but the French vessel, which was said to be foul and with many of her crew sick, lost twenty, killed, and thirty wounded. The *Guerrière* was added to the British navy under the same name, and Captain Lavie received the honour of knighthood.

- a. *Aquatint, 5¼ by 8¼, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."*
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184. THE ANSON AND ARETHUSA WITH THE POMONA.

August 23. 1806.

The British frigates *Arethusa*, 38, and *Anson*, 44, Captains Charles Brisbane and Charles Lydiard, while cruising off the Havana, discovered the Spanish frigate, *Pomona*, 34, anchored under the batteries of Moro Castle. At 10 a.m. the British frigates dropped their anchors and commenced firing on the Spaniard. Twelve gunboats immediately put out from the harbour to the frigate's assistance, but after a warm action, which lasted thirty-five minutes, the *Pomona* struck her colours, and the gunboats were all sunk, blown up, or driven on shore. The *Anson* had not a man hurt, but the *Arethusa* had two killed and thirty-two wounded. The prize was added to the British navy under the name of *Cuba*.

- a. *Aquatint, 5½ by 8, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."*

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185. THE CAROLINE AND THE MARIA REIJGERSBERGEN.

October 18. 1806.

The British frigate *Caroline*, 36, Captain Peter Rainier, having taken possession of the Dutch brig *Zeerob*, obtained intelligence concerning the Dutch frigate *Maria Reijgersbergen*, 36, which, with four other vessels and several gunboats, was lying at anchor in Batavia roads. The *Caroline* stood into the roads, and after thirty minutes' action compelled the Dutchmen to surrender. The British vessel lost three men, killed, and eighteen wounded. The Dutch frigate had fifty killed and wounded, and was purchased into the British navy and named the *Java*.

a. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published January 1, 1817, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

○ b. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{3}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by J. Bailey.
Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

186. CAPTURE OF CURAÇOA.

January 1. 1807.

The British frigates *Arethusa*, 38, *Latona*, 38, and *Anson*, 44, Captains Charles Brisbane, J. A. Wood, and Charles Lydiard, sailed from Port Royal, Jamaica, on November 29, 1806, with orders from Vice-Admiral

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J. R. Dacres to reconnoitre the island of Curaçoa. On December 22 the frigates reached Aruba island, and having been joined by the *Fishguard*, 38, Captain William Bolton, resolved on an attack. On New Year's Day at 1 a.m. the squadron arrived off the port of St. Anne, and soon after daylight the frigates, except the *Fishguard*, which grounded, entered the harbour. The Dutch forts and shipping opened a smart but ineffective fire, which was quickly returned by the British. The Dutch vessels, including a frigate and a corvette, soon surrendered, and then the four British captains, leading a landing party, proceeded to storm the town. The sea-gates were broken open, the walls scaled, and in about ten minutes the main fort and citadel carried, so that by 10 a.m. the whole island had submitted. The British only lost three, killed, and fourteen wounded. The loss to the enemy is stated to have been about two hundred and fifty. Captains Brisbane and Wood were knighted for this action, and all four captains received gold medals.

- ✓ a. *Aquatint*, 17 by 25 $\frac{1}{4}$, after Captain Lydiard; engraved by M. Dubourg.
Published June 4, 1809, by Edward Orme, Bond Street, corner of Brook Street, London.
- ✗ b. *Aquatint*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by J. Bailey.
Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

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187. DUCKWORTH IN THE DARDANELLES.

February 19—March 3, 1807.

France, having obtained a powerful influence in the councils of the Sublime Porte, and induced that Power to take some steps inimical to the interests of Great Britain, a squadron consisting of the following ships was ordered to Constantinople, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth :—


<i>Royal George</i> (100)	Vice-Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth.	<i>Windsor</i>	Captain C. Boyles.
	Captain R. D. Dunn.	<i>Castle</i> (98)	
<i>Canopus</i> (80)	Rear-Admiral Sir T. Louis.	<i>Repulse</i> (74)	„ Hon. A. K. Legge.
	Captain T. G. Shortland.	* <i>Ajax</i> (74)	„ Hon. H. Blackwood.
		<i>Thunderer</i> (74)	„ J. Talbot
		<i>Standard</i> (64)	„ T. Harvey.
<i>Pompée</i> (74)	Rear-Admiral Sir W. S. Smith.	<i>Endymion</i> (40)	„ Hon. T. B. Capell.
	Captain R. Dacres.	<i>Active</i> (38)	„ R. H. Moubray.
		<i>Lucifer</i> (8)	Commander R. Elliot.
		<i>Meteor</i> (8)	„ J. Collins.

* Accidentally destroyed by fire on February 14th.

On February 19 the squadron forced the Dardanelles, exposed to a heavy fire from the forts on each side. A little above the castle of Abydos was a Turkish squadron, which, having opened fire on the British, was attacked by Sir Sydney Smith with the *Pompée*, *Thunderer*, *Standard*, and *Active*. In half an hour the Turkish flagship ran on shore, quickly followed by all the squadron except one corvette and a gunboat, which were taken possession of. The marines of the squadron landed and took possession of the redoubt on Point Pesquies, while the boats of the *Thunderer* and *Standard* meanwhile boarded and destroyed three of the enemy's frigates. The loss sustained by the British amounted to ten men killed and seventy-seven wounded.

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This service effected, Sir John Duckworth proceeded to within eight miles of Constantinople. Here British success terminated, for much time was spent in correspondence which proved of no avail, so on March 1 the squadron withdrew. On the 3rd, when approaching the Castle of Abydos, a salute was fired, but this was mistaken for an attack, and soon a heavy fire was carried on on both sides, the British only reaching the outer anchorage with loss of forty-six killed, and two hundred and thirty-five wounded.

 a. *Pair of aquatints, 5½ by 8, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."*

188. THE HYDRA AT BAGUR.

August 17. 1807.

On August 6 the British frigate *Hydra*, 38, Captain George Mundy, cruising off Catalonia, chased into the Spanish harbour of Bagur, or Begu, an armed ship and two brigs. On the following morning these vessels were discovered lying under the protection of a battery. About 1 p.m. the *Hydra* opened fire, which was quickly returned, and followed by an hour's close action. A division of boats under Lieutenant E. O'B. Drury then left the British frigate, and after a gallant attack captured the fort, and

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in a short time the town, and at 3.30 p.m. Lieutenant Drury gained entire possession of the vessels.

The captured ships were the *Principe Eugenio*, *Bella Carolina*, and *Carmen del Rosario*. The British loss was: one seaman killed and six wounded. Drury was promoted.

a. *Lithograph*, 9 by 12 $\frac{1}{4}$, after G. Chambers; drawn on stone by Paul Gauci. Published 1833, by Ackermann & Co., 96, Strand.

189. THE WINDSOR CASTLE AND THE JEUNE RICHARD.

October 1. 1807.

The *Windsor Castle*, packet, 8, commanded by William Rogers, while on her passage to Barbados fell in with the French privateer *Jeune Richard*. The enemy having arrived alongside and grappled the packet, her crew attempted to board, but was repulsed with great loss. About 3 p.m. one of the packet's guns was brought to bear with great effect upon the privateer's deck, causing so much havoc that Rogers, with only five men, leapt upon the schooner's deck, and driving the remaining Frenchmen from their quarters, compelled the enemy to surrender. The *Windsor Castle* out of a crew of twenty-eight men and boys lost three, killed, and ten wounded. The *Jeune Richard*, with a crew consisting of ninety-two, of whom twenty-one were killed and thirty-three wounded,

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was carried into Barbados. A prize more gallantly won has rarely been recorded, and unqualified praise is due to Captain Rogers and every man and boy under his orders.

- a. *Mezzotint*, $25\frac{5}{8}$ by $18\frac{7}{8}$, after S. Drummond; engraved by W. Ward.
Published June 21, 1809, by S. Drummond, Church Street, Soho.
 - b. *Line engraving*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 17, after W. Hal. Brooke; engraved by V. Woodthorpe. *No publisher or date given.*
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190. SAN FIORENZO AND PIÉMONTAISE.

March 6-8. 1808.

The British frigate *San Fiorenzo*, 36, Captain George N. Hardinge, while sailing from Point du Galle, Ceylon, on her return to Bombay, fell in with the French frigate *Piémontaise*, 40, and immediately gave chase. The pursuit continued until 11.40 p.m. on the 6th, when a spirited action took place, but only continued for ten minutes, when the French frigate made sail ahead. The British vessel also made sail, and at daylight on the 7th the engagement continued at point-blank distance, when the *Piémontaise* ceased firing, and bore up, leaving her antagonist much wounded about her masts. Her damages being repaired, the *San Fiorenzo* was again under a crowd of sail in pursuit, and at 4 p.m. on the 8th the British ship came up to within eighty yards of the

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Piémontaise and the action was again resumed when, unfortunately, Captain Hardinge was killed and Lieutenant William Dawson then took the command. However, a close engagement continued till 5.49 p.m., when, greatly damaged about her masts and rigging, the French ship surrendered. The *San Fiorenzo* lost, in the three days, thirteen killed and twenty-five wounded, and the *Piémontaise* forty-eight killed and one hundred and twelve wounded. The prize was carried into the roads of Colombo, and eventually added to the British navy under the same name.

- a. *Aquatint*, 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 23 $\frac{5}{8}$, drawn and etched by N. Pocock; aquatinted by W. I. Bennett. Published September, 1809, by N. Pocock, Great George Street, Westminster.
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191. THE BACCHANTE AND THE GRIFFON.

May 11. 1808.

On May 11 the British frigate *Bacchante*, 20, Captain Samuel Hood Inglefield, while cruising off Cuba, brought to action the French brig *Griffon*, 16, Lieutenant Gautier. After sustaining a running action of thirty minutes, by which time she was within two hundred yards of the breakers off Cape Antonio, the French colours were hauled down.

- a. *Aquatint*, 4 by 5 $\frac{1}{4}$, after Lieutenant Evans, R.N.; engraved by J. Bailey. Published April 30, 1813, by Joyce Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. XXIX.

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192. THE SEAHORSE AND THE BADERE-I-ZAFFÉR.

July 6. 1808.

On July 1 Captain J. Stewart of the British frigate *Seahorse*, 42, while at Syra obtained news of two Turkish vessels in the Archipelago. On the 5th these vessels were found under sail off the island of Chiliodromia, and proved to be the *Badere-i-Zaffér*, 52, and the *Alis Fezzan*, 26. At 9.30 p.m. the British frigate, having arrived within gunshot of the enemy, ordered them to surrender. No reply being made, a broadside was fired into the *Badere-i-Zaffér*, and an engagement took place, which continued with great animation until the *Alis Fezzan*, availing herself of the first opportunity, hauled to the wind, and made sail to Pelagnisi. Meanwhile the British frigate had closed on the Turkish vessel and gradually reduced her to a wreck. The Turks, although repeatedly hailed to surrender, returned no answer, and at length, at 1 a.m. on the 6th, the *Seahorse* ceased firing upon her sullen foe, having so crippled her that escape was impossible.

At daybreak next day Captain Stewart ordered another broadside to be fired, and was about to repeat it when the Turkish flag was hauled down. The loss on board the *Seahorse* consisted of five men killed and ten wounded. The carnage on board the *Badere-i-Zaffér* was awful; one hundred and seventy men were killed and two hundred wounded, and she was so shattered as to be useless to the British navy.

a. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published December 1, 1816, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

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193. THE IMPLACABLE, CENTAUR AND SEWOLOD.

August 26-27. 1808.

Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood in the *Centaur*, 74, accompanied by the *Implacable*, Captain T. Byam Martin, joined the Swedish squadron in Oresund. On the 23rd a Russian fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hannickoff, was off Hangö Head, but on sighting the Swedish squadron, stood away. On the 25th the Anglo-Swedish fleet weighed in pursuit, and at 4 a.m. on the following morning the *Implacable*, having distanced her consorts, came up with the *Sewolod*, 74, and a vigorous cannonading was kept up; in less than half an hour the Russian hauled down her colours. At this moment Sir Samuel Hood recalled the *Implacable*, owing to the Russian fleet bearing down to the rescue of the *Sewolod*. Vice-Admiral Hannickoff then took the damaged frigate in tow, but in attempting to reach the harbour of Roggerswik she grounded on a shoal, and was recaptured by the *Centaur* and *Implacable*. The prize being found immovable was set on fire and destroyed.

The *Centaur* had three men killed and twenty-six wounded, and the *Implacable* six killed and twenty-five wounded, while the *Sewolod* lost three hundred and three, killed and wounded.

- a. Aquatint, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{3}{8}$, "*The Implacable engaging the Sewolod.*" After T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "*Naval Chronology.*"
- b. Aquatint, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$, "*The Burning of the Sewolod.*" After T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "*Naval Chronology.*"

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194. THE AMETHYST AND THE THÉTIS.

November 10. 1808.

Captain Michael Seymour in the British frigate *Amethyst*, 36, while off the Isle of Groix, fell in with the French frigate *Thétis*, 40, from L'Orient, bound to Martinique with troops and provisions. The *Amethyst* immediately made sail in pursuit and at 9.30 p.m. ranged alongside, when a most spirited contest ensued. At 10 o'clock both ships had lost their mizenmasts. At 11 o'clock the *Thétis* put her helm up to board the *Amethyst*, but just as the bow of the former struck the British frigate, she was received with a well-directed broadside, which cleared the forecastle, and at 12.30 the French flag was hauled down. The prize, out of a crew of four hundred and thirty-six men, lost one hundred and thirty-four, killed, and one hundred and two wounded, while the *Amethyst*, out of a crew of two hundred and sixty-one, lost nineteen, killed, and fifty wounded.

The *Thétis* was purchased into the British navy and renamed the *Brune*.

✓ a. Aquatint, 5 by 8, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

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195. CAPTURE OF THE CYGNE.

December 12-13. 1808.

The French brig *Cygne*, 16, and two armed schooners were discovered at anchor off the Pearl Rock, Martinique, by a small British squadron consisting of: *Circe*, 32; *Morne-Fortunée*, 12; *Stork*, 18; *Epervier*, 16, and *Express*, under the command of Captain F. A. Collier. To avoid capture the enemy ran under shelter of four batteries and a party of troops on the beach. After cannonading at a distance Captain Collier ordered out a barge and two cutters, under the command of Lieutenant Charles H. Crooke, to attack the brig. Lieutenant Crooke most gallantly, but inadvisably, without waiting for the *Stork's* boats, dashed on at the *Cygne*. The attack was most unfortunate; the boats were repulsed with terrible loss, and out of the sixty-eight men who had embarked only twelve returned. During the night the *Amaranthe*, 18, Commander E. P. Brenton, joined the *Circe* and *Stork*, and at daylight on the 13th renewed the attack. The *Amaranthe's* well-directed fire soon compelled the crew of the *Cygne* to quit, when the former's boats, commanded by Lieutenant J. Hay, in company with those of the *Circe* and *Stork*, gallantly boarded and carried the French brig. The two schooners were destroyed.

a. French lithograph, $11\frac{3}{4}$ by $19\frac{3}{4}$, designed by H. D. Brager, lithographed by De Laplante. Published August 15, 1844, by the Anaglyphic Co., 25, Berners Street, Oxford Street.

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196. THE BELLE POULE AND THE VAR.

February 15. 1809.

The British frigate *Belle Poule*, 38, Captain James Brisbane, chased the French store-ship *Var*, 26, and drove her for protection under the fortress of Valona in the island of Corfu. On the 15th the *Var* was again attacked, and after a slight resistance surrendered, the crew escaping to the shore. The prize was added to the British navy under the name of *Chichester*.

a. *Aquatint*, 5¼ by 8, after T. Whitcombe ; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

197. BERESFORD AND WILLAUMEZ AT ISLE GROIX.

February 21. 1809.

At dawn on this date Rear-Admiral Willaumez put to sea with a French squadron from Brest, intending to join Commodore Troude, who was at L'Orient. Soon after 3 p.m. while off Isle Groix he fell in with a British squadron, consisting of the following ships :—

<i>Theseus</i> (74)	Captain J. P. Beresford.	<i>Revenge</i> (74)	Captain Hon. C. Paget.
<i>Triumph</i> (74)	„ Sir T. M. Hardy.	<i>Valiant</i> (74)	„ A. R. Kerr.

Four French sail of the line, presently followed by the remaining vessels (twelve in all), bore up in chase, upon which the British tacked and made off. They thus soon left open the port of L'Orient, and next day the

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French, passing inside of Belle Isle, continued towards Basque road, which they reached on the 24th.

- a. *Aquatint*, 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 25 $\frac{3}{4}$, after N. Pocock; engraved by J. C. Stadler.
Published September 23, 1809, by N. Pocock, Great George Street, Westminster.
- b. *Aquatint*, 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{8}$, after Sir J. Beresford; engraved by F. C. Lewis.
Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

198. DESTRUCTION OF THE ITALIENNE, CALYPSO AND CYBÈLE.

February 24. 1809.

A British squadron blockading Rochefort consisted at this date of the following vessels:—

<i>Cæsar</i> (80)	{	Rear-Admiral Hon. R.	<i>Defiance</i> (74)	Captain Hon. H. Hotham.
		Stopford.	<i>Donegal</i> (74)	„ P. Haywood.
		Captain C. Richardson	<i>Amelia</i> (38)	„ Hon. F. P. Ireby.

Having watched Willaumez into Basque road in the morning Stopford with his squadron was proceeding to the N.W. when he sighted the three French forty-gun frigates, *Italienne*, *Calyпсо*, and *Cybèle* from L'Orient. The French ships anchored under the powerful batteries of the town of Sables d'Olonne. The British attacked at 11 a.m. and in less than an hour drove the enemy ashore in flames. The *Defiance* and *Donegal* alone sustained a loss: the former, two men killed and twenty-five wounded; the latter, one killed and six wounded.

- ✓ a. *Aquatint*, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 8, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

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199. THE AMETHYST AND THE NIÉMEN.

April 6. 1809.

The British frigate *Amethyst*, 36, Captain Michael Seymour, sighted the French frigate *Niémen*, 40, on the 5th, off Cordouon lighthouse, and after a long chase, just before midnight, got in range and opened fire. The action that ensued was maintained with the utmost determination on both sides until 3.30 a.m. on the 6th, when the *Niémen* had ceased firing. Just then the *Arethusa* frigate, 38, Captain Robert Mends, came up, and fired a broadside into the French vessel, whose colours were then hauled down. The *Amethyst* had eight men killed and thirty-seven wounded; the *Niémen* had forty-seven killed and seventy-three wounded.

Captain Seymour was created a baronet, and the first lieutenant, William Hill, was promoted. The prize being only nine months old made a fine acquisition to the British navy.

a. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{8}$ by 8, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

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200. GAMBIER IN BASQUE ROAD.

April 11-16. 1809.

The French fleet under Vice-Admiral Willaumez, being blockaded in the Isle d'Aix, Admiral Lord Gambier, with a force consisting of the following vessels, left Cawsand Bay on March 3 for Basque road, to attempt its destruction :—

<i>Caledonia</i> (120)	{	Admiral Lord Gambier.	<i>Pallas</i> (32)	Captain G. F. Seymour.
		Captain Sir H. B. Neale.	<i>Mediator</i> (32)	Com. J. Wooldridge.
		„ Wm. Bedford.	<i>Beagle</i> (18)	„ F. Newcombe.
		Rear-Admiral Hon. R.	<i>Doterel</i> (18)	„ A. Abdy.
<i>Cæsar</i> (80)	{	Stopford.	<i>Foxhound</i> (18)	„ P. B. Greene.
		Captain C. Richardson.	<i>Lyra</i> (10)	„ W. Bevians.
<i>Gibraltar</i> (80)		„ H. L. Ball.	<i>Redpole</i> (10)	„ J. Joyce.
<i>Hero</i> (74)		„ J. N. Newman.	<i>Thunder</i> (8)	„ J. Caulfield.
<i>Donegal</i> (74)		„ P. Malcolm.	<i>Ætna</i> (8)	„ W. Godfrey.
<i>Resolution</i> (74)		„ G. Burlton.	<i>Insolent</i> (14)	Lieut. J. R. Morris.
<i>Theseus</i> (74)		„ J. P. Beresford.	<i>Encounter</i> (14)	„ J. H. Talbot.
<i>Valiant</i> (74)		„ J. Bligh.	<i>Conflict</i> (12)	„ J. B. Batt.
<i>Illustrious</i> (74)		„ W. R. Broughton.	<i>Contest</i> (14)	„ J. Gregory.
<i>Bellona</i> (74)		„ S. Douglas.	<i>Fervent</i> (12)	„ J. E. Hare.
<i>Revenge</i> (74)		„ A. R. Kerr.	<i>Growler</i> (14)	„ R. Crossman.
<i>Indefatigable</i> (44)		„ J. T. Rodd.	<i>Martial</i> (14)	„ J. Marrett.
<i>Impérieuse</i> (38)		„ Lord Cochrane.	<i>Whiting</i> (4)	Captain H. Wildey.
<i>Amelia</i> (38)		„ Hon. F. P. Irby.	<i>Nimrod</i>	Master's Mate, E. Tapley.
<i>Aigle</i> (36)		„ G. Wolfe.	(hired cutter)	
<i>Emerald</i> (36)		„ F. L. Maitland.	<i>King George</i>	Master's Mate, T. Mercer.
<i>Unicorn</i> (32)		„ L. F. Hardyman.	(hired cutter)	

After much preparation on both sides, on April 11 at about 8.30 p.m., fire-ships and explosion vessels were sent into the roadstead by the British, causing such confusion amongst the French fleet, that thirteen of their vessels went aground, and most of them were in a desperate situation. At daylight next morning Lord Cochrane communicated to Lord Gambier the good news, and took the *Impérieuse* in to destroy the enemy, but it was not until 2 p.m. that the admiral took steps to support him. Then, owing to the flood tide running, the few vessels sent

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were unable to make much headway; and it was not until 8 p.m. that any real effort was made beyond that which was taken on Lord Cochrane's own initiative. Meantime the French busied themselves in endeavouring to warp their ships into deep water, and succeeded in getting all but five afloat. Ultimately most of the French ships were driven ashore again or destroyed, but the affair was not conducted effectually. The British lost in this action eleven men, killed, and thirty-eight wounded. Napoleon's opinion was that the French admiral was a fool, but that the British one was every bit as bad. Gambier was tried by court-martial, but acquitted.

a. *Aquatint, 7 by 10½, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.*
Published February 1, 1817, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

201. THE BONNE CITOYENNE AND THE FURIEUSE.

July 6. 1809.

The British corvette *Bonne Citoyenne*, 21, Commander William Mounsey, being on her way from Halifax to Quebec, fell in with the French storeship *Furieuse*, on July 5, taking possession of a British merchantman. The *Furieuse* on sighting the *Bonne Citoyenne* abandoned her prize and made off, with the corvette in full pursuit. On the 6th the British ship hauled up to the enemy, and

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a close engagement ensued, and was maintained with great fury for six hours, when the French vessel, having lost two hundred men, killed and wounded, hauled down her colours. The *Bonne Citoyenne* had thirty-five of her crew killed and thirty-eight wounded; the prize was added to the British navy under the same name.

a. *Pair of aquatints, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."*

N.B.—The date of the action on these prints, "August 6, 1809," is inaccurate.

Pair of aquatints . . . after G. Webster; engraved by R. & D. Havell.

202. BOAT ACTION IN BARÖ SOUND.

July 7. 1809.

The boats of the *Implacable*, 74, Captain Thomas Byam Martin; *Bellerophon*, 74, Captain Samuel Warren; *Melpomene*, 38, Captain Peter Parker; and *Prometheus*, 18, Commander Thomas Forrest, were sent into Barö Sound on the Finland coast, to attack eight Russian gun-boats and a number of merchantmen. Under a tremendous fire the British vessels approached, and boarding the gun-boats, captured six; one other was sunk and the eighth escaped. Of the merchantmen twelve were captured. Of the two hundred and seventy officers and men who

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took part in the gallant affair, seventeen were killed and thirty-seven wounded, though the Russians lost over one hundred and twenty men.

- a. *Aquatint, 5¼ by 8¼, "The Prometheus and Melpomene standing into the Gulf of Riga to meet the boats and prizes, August (?) 1809". After T. Whitcombe; engraved by D. Havell. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."*

N.B.—The date on this print appears to be inaccurate.

203. THE WALCHEREN EXPEDITION.

August. 1809.

On July 28 an expedition sailed from the Downs, under Rear-Admiral Sir Richard J. Strachan, containing nearly forty thousand troops under Lieutenant General the Earl of Chatham, destined to attack the French shipping in Flushing, and destroy the enemy's works in the Scheldt. This fleet amounted in all to two hundred and forty-five vessels of war and four hundred transports, and included amongst others the following ships of the line and frigates :—

<i>San Domingo</i> (74)	Rear-Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan.	<i>Repulse</i> (74)	Captain Hon. A. K. Legge.
	Captain C. Gill.	<i>Victorious</i> (74)	" G. E. Hamond.
	Rear-Admiral A. H. Lord Gardner.	<i>Danmark</i> (74)	" J. Bissett.
<i>Blake</i> (74)	Capt. E. Codrington.	<i>Audacious</i> (74)	" D. Campbell.
<i>Lavinia</i> (40)	" Lord W. Stuart.	<i>Venerable</i> (74)	" A. King.
<i>Heroine</i> (32)	" H. H. Christian.	<i>Aigle</i> (36)	" G. Wolfe.
<i>Amethyst</i> (36)	" Sir M. Seymour.	<i>Euryalus</i> (36)	" Hon. G. H. L. Dundas.
<i>Rota</i> (38)	" P. Somerville.	<i>Statira</i> (38)	" C. W. Boys.
<i>Nymphs</i> (36)	" K. Maxwell.	<i>Dryad</i> (36)	" E. Galwey.
		<i>Perlen</i> (38)	" N. Thompson.

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Except the taking of Flushing, no advantage was gained by this expensive effort. In that port three vessels on the stocks were destroyed, and two frigates fell into the hands of the British. One was renamed the *Chatham*, the other the *Laurel*. The basin, arsenal, and sea-defences of Flushing were destroyed, and rendered unfit for a French dépôt. Hundreds of lives were sacrificed by the occupation of Walcheren. The whole affair was mismanaged, ill-planned, and ill-timed, but its failure is in no wise due to any remissness on the part of the commander-in-chief.

a. *Aquatint*, 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 8 $\frac{5}{8}$, after Captain Cockburn; etched by J. Clark.
Published October 12, 1809, by Edward Orme, London.

204. THE SPARTAN AND THE SPARVIERO.

May 3. 1810.

While the British frigate *Spartan*, 30, Captain Jahleel Brenton, in company with the *Success*, Captain John Ayscough, was cruising off the island of Ischia, the Neapolitan frigates *Cerere*, 40, and *Fama*, 30, with the brigs *Sparviero*, 8, and *Achille*, 8, were discovered and chased close within the mole of Naples. Prince Murat ordered four hundred Swiss troops to embark on board the vessels, and added seven large gun-boats to the squadron. On the 3rd the *Spartan* entered the bay,

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and opened fire on the *Cerere*, and passing on, engaged the *Fama* and *Sparviero* in succession. Unfortunately, Captain Brenton early in the action was severely wounded, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant G. W. Willes. Closing with the *Sparviero*, the *Spartan* at 10 a.m. compelled her to surrender, and taking her prize in tow, stood across the Bay of Naples, within sight of the mole, to the indescribable mortification and chagrin of Prince Murat, King of Naples.

The gallantry of Captain Brenton in tackling a force so superior, single-handed, was unquestionable, and it was regrettable that his wound rendered him useless for further service. He was made a baronet, and Willes was promoted. The *Spartan*, out of a crew of two hundred and fifty-eight men and boys, had ten killed and twenty-two wounded. The Patriotic Fund presented Captain Brenton with an elegant sword, value 100 guineas.

- a. *Pair of aquatints*, $14\frac{1}{2}$ by $24\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by J. Bailey. Published April, 1812, by George Andrews, 7, Charing Cross, London.
- b. *Aquatint*, 7 by $10\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by J. Bailey. Published August 1, 1816, by J. Jenkins', at 48, Strand, for the "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."
- c. *Aquatint*, 5 by $8\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe, from a drawing by Sir J. Brenton; engraved by J. Bailey. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."
- d. *Aquatint*, 5 by 8, after T. Whitcombe, from a drawing by Sir J. Brenton; engraved by T. Sutherland, for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

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205. BOATS OF THE PROCRIS OFF INDRAMAYO.

July 31. 1810.

The British brig *Procris*, 38, Commander Robert Maunsell, being off the mouth of the Indramayo, Java, came in sight of six gun-boats, with a convoy of proas. Commander Maunsell proceeded to attack these by his boats, accompanied by two companies drawn from the 14th and 89th regiments. On nearing the gun-boats a heavy fire was opened, but five of the six were gallantly boarded and carried, and the other blown up. The British had eleven wounded.

a. *Aquatint, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 19 $\frac{3}{4}$, after W. J. Huggins; engraved by C. Rosenberg. Published for the proprietor, April, 1837, at 105, Leadenhall Street, London.*

N.B.—The date of the action on this print, "July 31, 1811," is inaccurate.

206. CAPTURE OF BANDA NEIRA.

August 9. 1810.

A squadron consisting of the frigates *Caroline* and *Piedmontaise*, Captains Christopher Cole and Charles Foote, and the brig *Barracouta*, Commander Richard Kenah, and accompanied by the transport brig *Mandarin*, Lieutenant Archibald Buchanan, was despatched by Vice-Admiral Drury with one hundred soldiers of the Madras European Regiment, to be landed at Amboyna.

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This squadron sailed from Madras on May 10, and arrived off Banda the beginning of August. On the 8th at 11 p.m., the boats—commanded by Captain Cole in person—containing three hundred and ninety officers and men, quitted the ships, but owing to the tempestuous seas, got separated, and only one hundred and forty men landed at the rendezvous. Nothing daunted they advanced to attack the battery, and so promptly did they perform this service, that sixty Dutch officers and men were taken prisoners without a shot being fired, the battery captured, and soon afterwards the town and Fort Nassau surrendered; the Dutch flag was hauled down, and fifteen hundred regulars and militia laid down their arms. The boats which had separated from Captain Cole in the night, after enduring great hardships, got alongside the *Mandarin*.

The capture of Banda Neira without the loss of one man was a great achievement. Captain Cole received the thanks of the Admiralty, a gold medal, a knighthood, a silver cup from Captains Foote and Kenah, and a sword valued at 100 guineas from the men of the *Caroline*, another from the officers of the Company's troops engaged, and a third from the officers of the vessels present.

- a. Aquatint, 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 18 $\frac{3}{4}$, sketched by Captain Cole, together with descriptive account and plan, bound together in paper wrappers. Published by William Daniell, 9, Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square, and by Messrs. Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, Paternoster Row, October 15, 1811.*
- b. Aquatint, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 $\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.*

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Published July 1, 1817, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

- X c. *Aquatint, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 8 $\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe, from a plan by Sir C. Cole; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."*
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207. THE REPULSE AND PHILOMEL WITH A FRENCH SQUADRON.

August 31. 1810.

The British ship *Repulse*, 74, Captain John Halliday, with the sloop *Philomel*, 18, Commander Gardiner H. Guion, while endeavouring to prevent the passage of two French storeships from Bandoll to Toulon, was threatened by capture by a French squadron. Halliday with the greatest bravery and coolness interposed between the British sloop and three French forty-gun frigates, which, closely supported by several ships of the line, were attempting to cut off the *Philomel*. After a quarter of an hour's firing he forced them to retire.

- a. *Aquatint, 5 by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, after a drawing of Captain Guion's, by N. Pocock; engraved by R. & D. Havell. Printed for Joyce Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. XXVI.*

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208. THE GALLANT DEFENCE OF THE ENTREPRENANTE.

December 12. 1810.

The British cutter *Entreprenante*, 8, Lieutenant Peter Williams, having on board a crew of thirty-three men and boys, while lying becalmed near Malaga, was attacked by four large French privateers. At 11 a.m. the firing commenced on both sides, and was continued until 2.45 p.m., during which time three ineffectual attempts were made to board the cutter, but being repulsed with the utmost gallantry, the privateers bore up and stood off. The *Entreprenante* had one man killed and ten wounded.

a. *Pair of aquatints, 15 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, after J. Pringle; engraved by G. Andrews. Published August, 1812, by G. Andrews, 7, Charing Cross, London.*

209. THE RINALDO'S ACTION OFF ST. HELENS.

December 7. 1810.

The British brig *Rinaldo*, 10, Commander James Anderson, while standing out from St. Helens on her way to Dover, discovered four French luggers, who hailed the British ship, and in a very abusive way ordered her to surrender. In reply the *Rinaldo* poured a broad-side into each of them, and coming up to the largest one fired another into her. The effect of this was to bring

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down the lugger's masts and to make the crew call for quarter. The second lugger now bore up, but was soon compelled to haul off. In the meantime the first lugger had sunk, and out of a crew of seventy men only the captain and two were saved. The vessel's name was the *Maraudeur*.

- U a. *Aquatint*, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 8 $\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; from a sketch by Captain Anderson; engraved by W. Bailey. Published for Ralfe's "*Naval Chronology*."

210. HOSTE'S ACTION OFF LISSA.

March 13. 1811.

A British squadron, consisting of the following vessels, was in this month cruising in the Adriatic :—

<i>Amphion</i> (32)	Captain Wm. Hoste.		<i>Volage</i> (28)	Captain P. Hornby.
<i>Active</i> (38)	„ J. A. Gordon.		<i>Cerberus</i> (32)	„ H. Whitby.

Early on the morning of the 13th it fell in with a Franco-Venetian squadron of twelve ships, under Comodore Dubourdieu, with two thousand five hundred men on board, intending to capture and garrison Lissa. Notwithstanding the disparity in number of the British force, Captain Hoste gallantly offered battle to the enemy, and hoisting a signal "Remember Nelson" opened fire on the enemy, which was quickly returned. Soon each ship had engaged an opponent and the

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battle progressed with great fury. At 11.40 a.m. the *Bellona*, 32, struck her colours to the *Amphion*; the enemy then bore up and hauled off. Captain Hoste then made the signal for a general chase, and soon the *Active* got alongside the *Corona*, 44, when an action commenced and continued with great spirit until 2.30 p.m., when the *Corona* surrendered. The *Favorite*, the Commodore's ship, ran on the rocks and was burnt. The remainder of the enemy effected their escape into the harbour of Lesina. The British lost in this action forty-five, killed, and one hundred and forty-five wounded.

The *Corona*, a very fine ship, was added to the British navy under the name of *Dædalus*, and the *Bellona* under that of *Dover*.

- a. Pair of aquatints, $15\frac{1}{4}$ by $25\frac{1}{4}$, after R. Dodd. Published by R. Dodd, Lucas Place, Commercial Road, November 1, 1811.
- b. Aquatint, 18 by 25. No artist's name given. Published February 1, 1812, by R. Lambe, 39, Fleet Street, London.
- c. Set of three aquatints, $16\frac{3}{4}$ by $24\frac{3}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by R. & D. Havell. Published February, 1812, by George Andrews, 7, Charing Cross, London.
- d. Aquatint, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{8}$, after a sketch by Lieutenant the Hon. W. Waldegrave; engraved by W. J. Bennett. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

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211. DEFENCE OF ANHOLT.

March 27. 1811.

The island of Anholt, captured in May, 1809, having been found useful as a depôt for British merchandise, Captain J. W. Maurice, R.N., was appointed governor with a garrison of thirty-one marine artillerymen and three hundred and fifty marine infantry under Major Robert Torrens. The Danes, however, determined to try and regain possession of the island and fitted out an expedition which started from Gerrild Bay on March 26, the same day on which the thirty-two gun frigate *Tartar*, Captain J. Baker, and sixteen-gun sloop *Sheldrake*, Commander J. P. Stewart, arrived at Anholt.

On the 27th at 4 a.m., the Danish troops under cover of a thick fog disembarked unseen upon the island and were advancing, when a fire from the Masserene Battery obliged them to retire. The *Anholt* schooner, Lieutenant H. L. Baker, which had anchored close to the shore, kept up an incessant cannonade on the flank of the Danes, and they, finding it impossible to advance and having lost their commander-in-chief, Major Melstedt, surrendered and laid down their arms.

The Danish gunboats which had transported the troops to the island, observing how matters stood, made off, closely pursued by the *Tartar* and *Sheldrake*, and the latter overtaking two of them compelled them to surrender. A third gunboat was sunk by the brig's shot and the *Tartar* captured two store-vessels. The Danish loss amounted in the whole to thirty-five, killed,

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and twenty-three wounded; the British only two killed and thirty-one wounded.

- a. *Aquatint*, $17\frac{1}{4}$ by $27\frac{5}{8}$, after Lieutenant R. Turnbull, R.M.; engraved by J. Clark and J. Jeakes. Published July 21, 1811, by Edward Orme, Bond Street, corner of Brook Street, London.
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212. THE POMONE AND CONSORTS IN THE BAY OF SAGONE.

May 1. 1811.

The British frigate *Pomone*, 38, Captain Robert Barrie; the frigate *Unité*, 36, Captain E. H. Chamberlayne; and the brig *Scout*, 18, Commander A. R. Sharpe, arrived off the Bay of Sagone, Corsica, in which were lying the French twenty-six gunships *Girafe* and *Nourrice*, in company with a large merchant ship bound to Toulon. Although the French ships were covered by a shore battery and two hundred troops assembled on the heights, the British ships proceeded to the attack, and in a short time the *Girafe* and *Nourrice* were observed to be on fire. At 8.50 p.m. both ships blew up, and some of the burning timbers falling on the battery entirely demolished it. In performing this service the British squadron lost two, killed, and twenty-five wounded.

- a. *Set of three aquatints*, $16\frac{5}{8}$ by $24\frac{1}{2}$; engraved by R. & D. Havell, from the original drawings. Published July, 1812, by George Andrews, 7, Charing Cross, London.

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213. THE LITTLE BELT AND THE PRESIDENT.

May 16. 1811.

On the above date the British corvette *Little Belt*, 20, Commander Arthur B. Bingham, was off Sandy Hook, when she was discovered by the United States frigate *President*, 44, Commodore John Rogers and Captain Charles Ludlow. At 8 p.m. Captain Bingham hailed the American to know what ship it was, but received no reply, and without any further parley both ships commenced a heavy cannonading which lasted for half an hour, when the *Little Belt* was obliged to cease fire, as none of her guns would bear, owing to the loss of her after-sail. The *President* also ceased fire, and next morning Commodore Rogers expressed his regret at the unfortunate affair and made sail to the westward. The *Little Belt* lost in this action eleven, killed, and twenty-one wounded.

The *President*, whose thick sides must have been impervious to the *Little Belt's* shot, had only one boy wounded.

- a. *Aquatint*, $4\frac{7}{8}$ by $7\frac{1}{8}$. No artist's name or date given. Printed and published by Langley & Belch, No. 173, High Street, Borough, London.
- b. *Aquatint*, $14\frac{1}{4}$ by $20\frac{1}{2}$, after J. Cartwright; engraved by J. Hassell. Published December 1, 1811, by J. Hassell, 11, Clement's Inn, and J. Cartwright, 39, Arundel Street, London.

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214. SCHOMBERG OFF TAMATAVE.

May 20. 1811.

A French squadron consisting of the frigates *Renommée*, 40; *Clorinde*, 40; and *Néréide*, 40, under Commodore F. Roquebert, arrived off Tamatave on May 19, and as the British garrison of that town consisted of only one hundred men of the 22nd Regiment, most of whom were sick, the post fell an easy prey to this force. On the 20th Captain C. M. Schomberg in the British frigate *Astræa*, 36, together with the frigates *Phæbe*, 36, and *Galatea*, 36, Captains J. Hillyar and W. Losack, and the brig *Racehorse*, 18, Commander J. de Rippe, appeared on the scene. At 4 p.m. an action commenced and continued with great fury until 8 p.m., when the enemy made all sail to escape. The *Astræa*, *Phæbe* and *Racehorse*, however, overtook and captured the *Renommée* and the *Néréide*. Captain Schomberg returned to Tamatave, and summoned the garrison to surrender, and soon the British flag was once more flying upon the fort. The *Clorinde* got back to Brest, where her captain was "broke" for misconduct in this action.

The British lost fourteen, killed, and forty-eight wounded; the enemy's total loss was never known, but both prizes were added to the navy.

a. Pair of aquatints, $13\frac{3}{4}$ by 26

✓ b. Aquatint, $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{8}$, "The Commencement of the Action." After T. Whitcombe, from a drawing by Mr. Beechey; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

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- c. Pair of aquatints, $5\frac{3}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$, after T. Sutherland; engraved by J. Bailey.
Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."
- d. Aquatint, $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{8}$, "The Surrender of Tamatave." After T. Whitcombe;
engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."
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215. BOATS OF THE QUEBEC AND CONSORTS AT NORDERNEY.

August 2. 1811.

On August 1 a British squadron, consisting of the frigate *Quebec*, 32, Captain C. S. J. Hawtayne, the brigs *Raven*, 16, Commander G. G. Lennox, *Exertion*, 12, and *Redbreast*, 14, Lieutenants J. Murray and Sir G. M. Keith, and hired armed cutters *Alert* and *Princess Augusta*, while cruising off the Texel received information of some Danish gunboats, which induced Captain Hawtayne to despatch ten boats from the squadron with one hundred and seventeen men under the command of Lieutenant Samuel Blyth, to cut them out. On the 2nd the boats entered the river Jahde, and came in sight of the enemy lying at anchor within the island of Norderney. The boats were received with a severe fire of grape and canister; but Lieutenant Blyth in the *Quebec's* barge pulled rapidly towards the first and in a short time was on her deck and had gained possession. In ten minutes all three vessels were captured. The British had two men killed and nine wounded.

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- a. *Aquatint*, $15\frac{3}{4}$ by $22\frac{3}{4}$, after and engraved by J. H. Clarke. No publisher or date given.

N.B.—The date of the action on this print, August 3, 1811, is inaccurate.

- b. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{7}{8}$, after J. H. Clarke; engraved by J. Bailey. Published December 31, 1814, by Joyce Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. XXXIII.
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216. THE RINALDO AND REDPOLE OFF BOULOGNE.

September 3. 1811.

A very creditable action was fought off Boulogne by the brigs *Rinaldo*, 10, and *Redpole*, 10, Commanders James Anderson and Colin Macdonald, with four twelve-gun prames, four gun brigs, and seven armed luggers. After engaging the enemy for some time the British vessels returned to their station.

- a. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$, from a sketch by W. A. Armstrong, master of the *Rinaldo*; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

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217. THE NAIAD AND CONSORTS OFF BOULOGNE.

September 21. 1811.

A British squadron, consisting of the frigate *Naiad*, 38, Captain Philip Carteret, the brigs *Rinaldo*, 10, Commander J. Anderson; *Redpole*, 10, Commander C. Macdonald; and *Castilian*, 18, Commander D. Braimer, and the cutter, *Viper*, 8, Lieutenant E. A. d'Arcey, fought a severe action off Boulogne on this date with a French flotilla consisting of seven twelve-gun prames, and ten four-gun brigs, under the command of Rear-Admiral Baste. The prame *Ville de Lyon* was captured after a gallant resistance, and the loss of thirty to forty killed and wounded. The British lost three, killed, and seventeen wounded.

Special interest attaches to this action, as Bonaparte himself ordered the French to attack the frigate on the previous day and witnessed the capture of his vessel by the British seamen.

✓ a. Aquatint, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe, from a plan by Mr. Armstrong, master of the *Rinaldo*; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

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218. THE IMPÉRIEUSE AT POSITANO.

October 11. 1811.

The British frigate *Impérieuse*, 38, Captain the Honourable Henry Duncan, being off Positano, in the gulf of Salerno, discovered three gunboats moored under a strong battery. At 11 a.m. the *Impérieuse* anchored within range, and in a few minutes sank one of the boats, and silenced the fire of the fort. Captain Duncan then landed a party which threw the guns from the battery over the cliff, blew up the magazine and captured the remaining two gunboats. One marine was killed and two wounded.

X a. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe, from a drawing by Mr. Hood; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "*Naval Chronology*."


219. THE IMPÉRIEUSE AND THAMES AT PALINURO.

November 2. 1811.

The *Impérieuse*, 38, Captain the Honourable Henry Duncan, having been joined by the frigate *Thames*, 32, Captain Charles Napier, discovered ten large gunboats in the harbour of Palinuro on the coast of Calabria. On November 1, in the evening, a detachment of marines, together with two hundred and fifty men of the 62nd

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Foot, the whole under the command of Captain Napier, disembarked, and early in the morning of the 2nd surprised the garrison and compelled them to surrender. Lieutenant E. S. Travers then marched in, and after taking possession threw the guns into the sea and blew up the walls and ramparts. Six gunboats, twenty-two feluccas laden with oil, etc., were brought off. In performing this very dashing and important service, five British seamen were killed and eleven wounded.

 a. *Aquatint, 5 by 8, after T. Whitcombe, from a drawing by Mr. Hood of the Impérieuse; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."*

220. THE VOLONTAIRE AND PERLEN OFF TOULON.

November 22. 1811.

As the British frigates *Volontaire*, 38, and *Perlen*, 38, Captains the Honourable G. G. Waldegrave, and J. S. Tetley, were lying off Cape Sicié watching the French in Toulon, three sail of the line and two frigates made their appearance. At 9 a.m. the *Perlen* exchanged shots with one of the frigates, and compelled her to sheer off. The other vessels coming up, the *Perlen* and *Volontaire* made sail and endeavoured to draw the French ships further to sea, but night coming on they bore up for Toulon.

a. *French lithograph, 12 by 18 $\frac{3}{4}$, designed by H. D. Brager. Lithographed by De Laplante, Paris. Publié par Jeannin, Place du Louvre, No. 20.*

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221. CAPTURE OF THE POMONE AND PERSANNE.

November 29. 1811.

The British frigates, *Alceste*, 38, *Active*, 48, and *Unité*, 36, Captains M. Maxwell, J. A. Gordon, and E. H. Chamberlayne, sighted the French frigates, *Pauline*, 40, *Pomone*, 40, and *Persanne*, 26, bound from Corfu to Trieste. Coming up with the enemy, Captain Maxwell telegraphed to the *Active*, "Remember Lissa," and immediately closed with the *Pomone*. At 1.24 p.m. the *Alceste* lost her main topmast and consequently dropped astern. At 2 p.m. the *Active* having shot ahead, opened fire on the *Pomone* and a desperate conflict ensued until the *Alceste*, after clearing her wreckage, was able to come up, and the united fire of both ships soon compelled the French frigate to surrender. The *Persanne* was captured by the *Unité*. The *Alceste*, out of a crew of two hundred and eighteen, had seven killed and thirteen wounded. The *Active*, which was also shorthanded, had eight killed and twenty-seven wounded. The *Pomone's* loss, out of a crew of three hundred and thirty-two, amounted to fifty, killed and wounded.

a. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

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222. CAPTURE OF THE RIVOLI.

February 22. 1812.

The *Victorious*, 74, Captain John Talbot, accompanied by the brig *Weazel*, 18, Commander J. W. Andrew, brought to action, off the gulf of Trieste, the French ship *Rivoli*, 74. The engagement was maintained with desperate resolution on both sides for upwards of four hours, when the *Rivoli*, having lost four hundred, killed and wounded, out of a crew of eight hundred and ten men, surrendered. The *Victorious* had twenty-six killed and ninety-nine wounded from a complement of five hundred and six men. The *Weazel* had not a man hurt. Captain Talbot was honoured with a knighthood and a gold medal, his prize entering the British navy under the same name.

- a. *Aquatint*, 17 by $24\frac{1}{4}$, after a drawing by an officer ; engraved by J. Clark & C. Rosenberg. Published May 29, 1815, by Edward Orme, Bond Street, corner of Brook Street, London.
- ✓ b. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$, after a sketch by Captain J. W. Andrews ; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

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223. THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND THE GROWLER OFF L'ORIENT.

May 22. 1812.

The *Northumberland*, 74, Captain the Hon. Henry Hotham, with the brig *Growler*, 12, Lieutenant John Weeks, having been despatched by Sir Harry B. Neale to L'Orient to watch for a French squadron which had been preying on British commerce, on this date intercepted the frigates *Ariane*, 40, and *Andromaque*, 40, with the brig *Mamelouck*, 16, off the Isle of Groix, on their way back to port. By the clever manœuvring of the *Northumberland* all the French ships were forced on shore inside the Graul and although protected by the guns of a powerful battery, they were there destroyed by the fire of the British vessels. The loss on board the British 74, amounted to five men killed and twenty-eight wounded. The *Growler* sustained no loss.

- ✓ a. Pair of aquatints, $4\frac{7}{8}$ by 8, after T. Whitcombe, from paintings in the possession of Sir H. Hotham; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

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224. THE LEVIATHAN AND CONSORT AT LAIGUEGLIA AND ALASSIO.

June 27. 1812.

Boat parties from the *Leviathan*, 74, Captain P. Campbell; *Impérieuse*, 38; *Curacoa*, 36; and *Eclair*, 18, attacked a French convoy of eighteen sail at Laigueglia and Alassio. Attempts were made to take the prizes off, but so effectually had they been made fast, with sails unbent, rudders unshipped, etc., that they had to be destroyed. The British lost nine men, killed, and thirty-one wounded.

a. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe, from a drawing by Mr. Hood; engraved by T. Sutherland for Ralfe's "*Naval Chronology*."

225. THE IMPÉRIEUSE AND CEPHALUS OFF NAPLES.

August 17. 1812.

The frigate *Impérieuse*, Captain the Honourable H. Duncan, and the brig *Cephalus*, Captain E. Flin, while reconnoitring off Naples, fell in with a Neapolitan squadron consisting of a seventy-four, a frigate, a corvette, thirteen large cutters, rigged gunboats, and nine smaller ones. Long range firing took place, and after several shots had been fired the enemy made for the cover of the shore batteries, while the British vessels drew off.

a. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{8}$ by 8, after T. Whitcombe; from a drawing by Mr. Hood; engraved by T. Sutherland for Ralfe's "*Naval Chronology*."

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226. THE GUERRIÈRE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

August 19. 1812.

The British frigate *Guerrière*, 38, Captain J. R. Dacres, on her way to Halifax to refit, met in the Atlantic the American frigate *Constitution*, 44, Captain Isaac Hull. The *Guerrière* was fought, with undaunted courage, against a ship superior both in guns and men. It was not until she was totally dismasted, and rolled so greatly that all efforts to work the guns were unavailable, that the colours were hauled down. Mr. Roosevelt says "the disparity of force between the combatants was very nearly in the proportion of three to two." A few hours after the action, as it was seen she could not float much longer, the *Guerrière* was set on fire by her captors. The *Guerrière*, out of a crew of two hundred and forty-four men and boys, lost fifteen, killed, and sixty-three wounded, six mortally. The *Constitution*, out of four hundred and seventy-six men, lost seven, killed, and thirteen wounded. In connection with this event the following story is told :—

Just before the war was declared the *Constitution* and *Guerrière* were both lying at anchor in Hampton roads, and the commanders, as naval officers, were interchanging courtesies, dining and taking wine together. On one occasion, after Captain Dacres had shown Captain Hull through his ship, Captain Hull said: "Take good care of this ship, Captain Dacres, for if we have war, and I meet her on the high sea, I shall capture her." Captain Dacres derisively laughed and replied: "I bet you a hundred guineas you won't." "Oh, no!" rejoined Captain Hull; "I can't bet you a hundred guineas, but I will bet you a hat." After the capture of the *Guerrière* Captain Dacres came aboard the *Constitution*, and approached to surrender his sword, when Commodore Hull exclaimed: "No, no! No matter about your sword. I don't want that, but I'll trouble you for that hat."

a. *French lithograph*, 19 by 25 $\frac{3}{4}$, lithographed by Betremieux. Published chez Lordereau, Rue St. Jacques 59, à Paris. No date given.

OPERATIONS IN 1812.

227. THE MACEDONIAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

October 25. 1812.

The British frigate *Macedonian*, 38, Captain J. S. Carden, being in lat. 29° N., long $29^{\circ} 30'$ W., the American frigate, *United States*, 44, Captain S. Decatur, hove in sight. After a sanguinary action lasting over two hours, the *Macedonian* was forced to surrender, having lost thirty-six men, killed, and sixty-eight wounded. "The crew of the British frigate," says Mr. Roosevelt in his history of the war of 1812, "fought like tigers—some stripped to the shirt, others to the naked skin. Lieutenant Hope was wounded, but as soon as he had the dressing put on, returned to the deck, shouting to the men to fight on, and let the ship sink beneath us."

A story is told that

Captain Carden, observing the word "Victory" painted on the ship's side over one port and "Nelson" over another, asked Captain Decatur the reason. He answered, "The men belonging to those guns served many years with Lord Nelson, and in the *Victory*. The crew of the gun named Nelson were once bargemen to that great chief." On the other hand, Sam Leech in "Thirty years from Home, or a Voice from the Main Deck," says that there were many pressed Americans in the crew of the *Macedonian*.

- a. *Aquatint*, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $16\frac{1}{4}$, after Baugéan; engraved by Jazet. Published à Paris, chez Ostervald l'ainé, Editeur, Rue de la Parcheminerie, No. 2.
- b. *French line engraving*, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $17\frac{1}{4}$, designed by Montardier; engraved by Baugéan. Published à Paris, chez Jean, Rue St. Jean de Beauvais, No. 10.
- c. *Line engraving* . . . after J. Birch; engraved by B. Tanner.

NAVAL BATTLES.

228. THE JAVA AND THE CONSTITUTION.

December 29. 1812.

The British frigate *Java*, 38, Captain Henry Lambert, was conveying Lieutenant General Hislop, the newly-appointed governor, to Bombay. Her crew consisted of three hundred and ninety-seven, of whom the greater number were recruits, pressed men, and Marine Society's boys. With this scratch crew she fell in with the American frigate *Constitution*, 44, Captain W. Bainbridge, off the coast of Brazil. There was no attempt on the part of Captain Lambert to avoid a combat with his heavier and war-tried antagonist, and the two ships were soon hard at it. It was a desperate fight, and notwithstanding their disadvantages in point of guns and numbers, the British fought gallantly for three hours and forty minutes. By that time the *Java* had been reduced to a sinking hulk, her captain had fallen mortally wounded, and the command had devolved on Lieut. H. D. Chads. Altogether she had lost twenty-one, killed, and one hundred and twenty-four wounded, and in this plight she was forced to strike her flag. The *Java*, on examination, was found to be so much damaged that her captors destroyed her. "The *Java*," says Mr. Roosevelt, "was more skilfully handled and more stubbornly fought than either the *Guerrière* or the *Macedonian*."

- a. Set of four aquatints, 14 by 18, drawn and etched by N. Pocock; from a sketch by Lieutenant Buchanan; engraved by R. & D. Havell. Published January 1, 1814, by Messrs. Boydell & Co., 90, Cheapside, and Colnaghi & Co., Cockspur Street, London.
- b. French line engraving, 11 by 16 $\frac{3}{4}$, designed by Montardier; engraved by Baugéan. Published à Paris, chez Jean, Rue St. Jean de Beauvais, No. 10.

OPERATIONS IN 1813.

229. CAPTURE OF THE ISLAND OF PONZA. ✓

February 26. 1813.

The British frigates, *Thames*, 32, Captain Charles Napier, and *Furieuse*, 36, Captain William Mounsey, having on board the second battalion of the 10th Foot under Lieut. Colonel J. P. Coffin, entered the harbour of the island of Ponza, on the coast of Naples, and after exchanging a few broadsides with the batteries, anchored close to the mole-head. A flag of truce was then held out by the governor, and the island on the same day surrendered to the arms of his Britannic majesty.

a. Aquatint, 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe, from a plan by Captain Mounsey; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

230. THE WEAZEL AT BASSOGLINA.

April 22. 1813.

The British brig *Weazel*, 18, Commander James Black, chased a convoy and ten heavy gunboats into the Bay of Bassoglina. At 6 a.m. the *Weazel* anchored within pistol-shot of them and a furious cannonade began. Before 10 a.m. three of the boats surrendered, two were driven on shore, and one sunk; the remainder retired under the shelter of a neck of land. After dark, Black sent a party

NAVAL BATTLES.

to destroy the gunboats on shore, and at daybreak next morning the *Weazel* was warped out of the harbour. Commander Black was promoted for this gallant action.

a. *Lithograph*, 13½ by 20½, by F. B. Solvyns. *No publisher or date given.*

231. THE SHANNON AND THE CHESAPEAKE.

June 1. 1813.

The British frigate *Shannon*, 38, Captain P. B. V. Broke, while reconnoitring the harbour of Boston, received information that the American frigate *Chesapeake*, 38, Captain James Lawrence, was being fitted out there. Captain Broke, by way of offering an inducement to the American frigate to come out and engage the *Shannon*, addressed a letter to her captain which read: "I request you will do me the favour to meet the *Shannon*, ship to ship, to try the fortune of our respective flags. The *Shannon* mounts" (here followed a description of her guns) "and is manned with a complement of three hundred men and boys. I entreat you, sir, not to imagine I am urged by personal vanity. . . We have both noble motives. . . Favour me with a speedy reply. We are short of provisions and water, so cannot stay long here."

Laurence did not receive this challenge, but on the date mentioned above sailed out to attack the enemy, in confident hope of victory. The two ships were evenly matched, but the *Shannon's* crew were well trained; the



Painted by Thos. Whitcombe.

Aquatinted by J. Jeakes.

THE "SHANNON" AND THE "CHESAPEAKE."

June 1, 1813.

OPERATIONS IN 1813.

Americans new to their vessel. The *Shannon* lay to for her foe, and at 5.50 p.m. the fight commenced with a well-directed broadside from the British vessel, which was quickly returned. Soon afterwards the vessels fouled each other and Captain Broke, at the head of twenty of his men, sprang on board the American, soon followed by other boarders, and a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued, but within fifteen minutes from the time the first gun was fired the *Chesapeake* became the *Shannon's* prize. Captain Laurence fell mortally wounded, and as he was carried below, exclaimed, "Don't give up the ship"—a phrase which has become proverbial. The loss on both sides was severe; that of the *Shannon* being twenty-four killed and fifty-nine wounded, and of the *Chesapeake* forty-seven killed and one hundred and six wounded, fourteen mortally. Captain Broke was made a baronet and presented with a gold medal and a piece of plate.

- a. Set of four lithographs, 12 by 17, after J. C. Schetky, from a design by Captain R. H. King, R.N. Lithographed by L. Haghe. Published by Smith, Elder & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.
- b. Pair of aquatints, 15 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 22, one after John Theophilus Lee, Esq., the other by G. Webster, under the direction of Captain Faulkner, late Lieutenant of the *Shannon*; engraved by J. Jeakes. Published by G. Webster, 21, White Lion Street, Pentonville.
- c. Aquatint, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 $\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by J. Bailey. Published January 1, 1817, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."
- d. Aquatint, 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 8, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by W. J. Bennett. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."
- e. Aquatint, 15 by 21 $\frac{1}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; aquatinted by J. Jeakes. Published May 1, 1814, by Hassell & Rickards, No. 344, Strand.

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- f. *Aquatint*, $7\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{7}{8}$, after W. Heath; engraved by M. Dubourg. Published and sold July 1, 1816, by Edward Orme, Bond Street, for Orme's "*Historic, Military and Naval Anecdotes*."
- g. *Aquatint*, $15\frac{3}{8}$ by $15\frac{1}{4}$, depicting "*The Silver Plateau presented to Captain Broke by the inhabitants of his native county, Suffolk, manufactured by S. Hougham & Co.*"; engraved by Henry Meyer. Published December 2, 1816.
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232. THE PELICAN AND THE ARGUS.

August 14. 1813.

The British brig *Pelican*, 16, Commander J. F. Maples, sighted the American brig *Argus*, 16, Lieutenant W. H. Allen, and the latter shortened sail to meet her opponent. At 6 a.m. on this date the first gun of the action was fired from the *Argus* off St. Davids lighthouse, and a sharp engagement ensued. At 6.18 a.m. the *Pelican*, having shot away the enemy's main topsail-tie and preventer braces, bore up under her stern, and after firing some raking shots, prepared to board, when the *Argus* hauled down her flag. The *Pelican*, out of a crew of one hundred and thirteen, lost two, killed, and five wounded, and the *Argus*, of a crew of one hundred and twenty-five, had six killed and her commander and seventeen wounded.

- a. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published February 1, 1817, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "*Naval Achievements of Great Britain*."
- b. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe, from a painting in the possession of Capt. Maples; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "*Naval Chronology*."

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233. THE TELEGRAPH AND THE FLIBUSTIER.

October 13. 1813.

The British schooner *Telegraph*, 12, Lieutenant T. Scriven, being off the entrance of Bayonne River, discovered the French sixteen-gun brig *Flibustier*. At 6.45 p.m. the *Telegraph* opened fire, which was quickly returned. At 7 o'clock the French commander, noticing the approach of two British gun brigs, the *Challenger* and *Constant*, set his vessel on fire, the crew escaping on shore in the boats. The *Telegraph* sustained no loss. Lieutenant Scriven was promoted to the rank of commander.

a. Aquatint, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, after T. Whitcombe, from a sketch by Captain Scriven; engraved by W. Bailey. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."

234. THE EUROTAS AND THE CLORINDE.

February 25-26. 1814.

The British frigate *Eurotas*, 38, Captain John Phillimore, sighted the French frigate *Clorinde*, 40, on February 25, and bore up in chase. At 5 p.m. the *Eurotas* overhauled the enemy and an action commenced which lasted with great fury for twenty minutes, when, the *Eurotas* having lost all her masts, the *Clorinde*

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was able to edge away under her foresail, the only sail she could set.

During the night the British seamen worked with every exertion to erect jurmasts, and at 6.15 next morning the *Eurotas* again went in chase. At 8.30 another frigate hove in sight, which proved to be the *Dryad*, 36, Captain Edward Galwey, who immediately closed with the *Clorinde*, and, after firing one shot, compelled her to surrender. The *Eurotas*, out of a crew of three hundred and twenty-nine men, had twenty-one killed and thirty-nine wounded. The *Clorinde*, out of three hundred and forty-four men, had thirty killed and forty wounded. She was added to the British navy under the name of *Aurora*.

a. Aquatint, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland.
Published March 1, 1817, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."

235. THE PEMBROKE AND CONSORTS AT PORT MAURIGO.

April 11. 1814.

The *Pembroke*, Captain Sir J. Brisbane, with the frigates *L'Aigle* and *Alcmene*, discovered a French convoy of twenty sail off Cape Delle Melle, and immediately went in chase. The enemy ran ashore under the protection of the guns of Port Maurigo, upon which the

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British vessels opened fire, which they continued for upwards of an hour, when the French flag was lowered. In the meantime most of the vessels on the beach had been stripped and scuttled, but by great exertion four vessels were got off, and the greater part of the cargo of fifteen others. The British lost only two, killed, and four wounded.

- a. Aquatint, 5¼ by 8½, after T. Whitcombe, from a sketch by Sir J. Brisbane; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."*
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236. THE HINCHINBROOK, PACKET, AND THE GRAND TURK.

May 1. 1814.

H.M. Post-Office Packet *Hinchinbrook*, Captain W. James, while on her way home from St. Thomas, was chased by the American privateer, *Grand Turk*, off the Azores. At 5.20 p.m. the American vessel came up; Captain James bade his men reserve their fire for close quarters and when the enemy was within pistol shot a destructive broadside was fired, which was quickly returned by the *Grand Turk*. The action lasted for upwards of an hour, when the Americans boarded and a fierce hand-to-hand fight ensued, until the enemy was driven from the deck and sheered off. The *Hinchinbrook*, out of a crew of thirty men and boys, lost two, killed, and seven

NAVAL BATTLES.

wounded ; the *Grand Turk* had a crew of one hundred and seventy-five, but her loss was not ascertained.

a. *Aquatint*, 12 by 17 $\frac{3}{4}$, after W. I. Pocock ; engraved by J. Bailey.
Published February 1, 1819, by Messrs. Colnaghi & Co., 23, Cockspur Street.

237. CAPTURE OF OSWEGO.

May 4-6. 1814.

The war on the lakes during 1812-13 having been carried on with little spirit, Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo was sent out early in the latter year to push operations. By May, 1814, he was in command of a squadron consisting of the following ships :—

<i>Prince</i>	Commodore Sir J. L. Yeo.	<i>Niagara</i>	Captain F. B. Spilsbury.
<i>Regent</i> (58)	Captain R. J. L. O'Connor.	<i>Charwell</i>	„ A. Dobbs.
<i>Princess</i>		<i>Star</i>	„ Charles Anthony.
<i>Charlotte</i> (42)	„ W. H. Mulcaster.	<i>Montreal</i>	„ S. Popham.
<i>Magnet</i>	„ H. Collier.		

With this force he arrived off Oswego on Lake Ontario on May 4. At 4 p.m. the Americans opened fire and a mutual cannonade was kept up until 5.30 p.m., when the British hauled off to make preparations for disembarking troops. On the 6th a division of about seven hundred and seventy men, under Captain Mulcaster, embarked in the boats under cover of a heavy discharge of red-hot shot from the *Montreal* and *Niagara*, and safely landed. They climbed the long hill and reached the summit, when, the three hundred American Regulars

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having retired to the rear of the fort, and the two hundred American Militia into the woods, the British took possession of the place. Several schooners and guns were carried away and others destroyed. The British loss amounted to eighteen, killed, and sixty-four wounded. The Americans stated their loss to be six killed, thirty-eight wounded, and twenty-five missing.

a. *Pair of aquatints, 15½ by 22, after a drawing by Lieutenant L. Hewett ; engraved by R. Havell. Published May 1, 1815.*

238. THE ENDYMION AND THE PRESIDENT.

January 15. 1815.

On the above date the British frigate *Endymion*, 40, Captain Henry Hope, in company with the *Majestic*, *Pomone* and *Tenedos*, while cruising off Sandy Hook fell in with the United States frigate *President*, 44, Commodore Stephen Decatur. All sail was made by the British squadron, and towards noon the *Endymion*, outsailing her consorts, gained upon the *President*. The two ships gradually closed until 6 p.m., when the American opened fire with muskets, which was quickly returned by two British broadsides, and a running fire was kept up, both vessels being very badly damaged about their sails and spars. At 11.15 p.m. the *Pomone* ranged up and fired her starboard broadside. The *President* immediately rounded to, and hailed to say she had surrendered.

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The *Endymion*, out of a crew of three hundred and nineteen men and twenty-seven boys, had eleven killed and fourteen wounded. The *President's* loss, out of a crew of four hundred and sixty-five men and four boys, amounted to thirty-five, killed, and seven wounded.

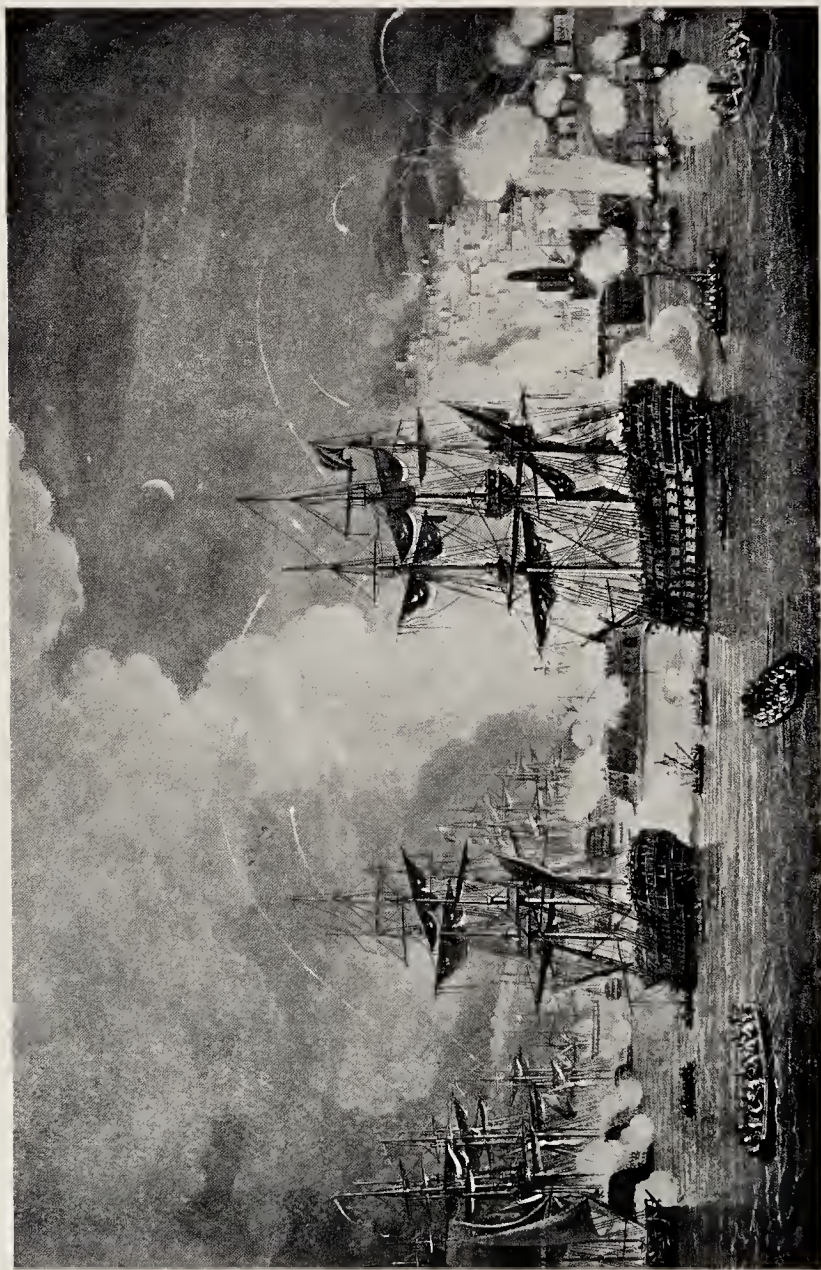
a. *Pair of aquatints*, $15\frac{3}{4}$ by $21\frac{3}{4}$, after T. Butterworth; engraved by J. Jeakes. Published June 1, 1815, by J. Burr and G. Ballisat, Gracechurch Street, London.

239. THE PILOT AND THE LÉGÈRE.

June 17. 1815.

On June 17 the *Pilot*, 18, Commander John Toup Nicolas, being off Cape Corso, chased the Bonapartist *Légère*, 22, Commander Nicolas Touffet and ultimately engaged her at short range. After less than two hours' action the *Légère* was obviously beaten; but, as the *Pilot* had had most of her running gear and spars shot away, she was unable to manœuvre in order to oblige her opponent to strike; and the Frenchman eventually got away, having lost twenty-two, killed, and seventy-nine wounded out of a complement of one hundred and seventy men. The *Pilot* had one killed and fifteen wounded.

a. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{3}{4}$; engraved by J. Bailey. Published December 31, 1818, by J. Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, for "The Naval Chronicle," Vol. XL.



Painted by T. Whitcombe.

Engraved by T. Sutherland.

BOMBARDMENT OF ALGIERS.

Aug. 27, 1816.

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240. THE RHIN AND CONSORTS IN CORIGEON HARBOUR.

July 18. 1815.

Captain Charles Malcolm in the British frigate *Rhin*, 38, having under his orders the frigates *Menelaus* and *Havannah*, Captains Edward Dix and William Hamilton, eighteen-gun brigs *Fly* and *Ferret*, Commanders Augustus Baldwin and J. Stirling, and schooner *Sealark*, Lieutenant R. Helpman, attacked a French convoy in the harbour of Corigeon, Bretagne. The merchant vessels were protected by a battery and a large body of troops. The *Ferret* and *Fly* entered the harbour while the seamen and marines of the squadron effected a landing, and after a sharp conflict the whole convoy was in the possession of the British. The enemy had four men killed and several wounded, and the British party had one mortally and three slightly wounded.

a. *Aquatint*, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 21 $\frac{7}{8}$, after W. J. Huggins; engraved by C. Rosenberg.
Published by Mr. Huggins, 105, Leadenhall Street. No date given.

241. BOMBARDMENT OF ALGIERS.

August 27. 1816.

The atrocities committed by the Algerines in May, 1816, when the crews of more than three hundred vessels were massacred or sold into slavery, induced

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the British government to send the following squadron to act against the forts and shipping of Algiers :—

<i>Queen</i>	{	Admiral Lord Exmouth.	<i>Granicus</i> (36)	Captain W. F. Wise.
<i>Charlotte</i> (100)	{	Captain Sir J. Brisbane.	<i>Hebrus</i> (36)	„ E. Palmer.
<i>Impregnable</i> (98)	{	Rear-Admiral D. Milne.	<i>Heron</i> (18)	Commander G. Bentham.
	{	Captain E. Brace.	<i>Mutine</i> (18)	„ J. Mould.
<i>Superb</i> (74)	„	C. Ekins.	<i>Prometheus</i> (16)	„ W. B. Dashwood.
<i>Minden</i> (74)	„	W. Paterson.	<i>Britomart</i> (10)	„ R. Riddell.
<i>Albion</i> (74)	„	J. Coode.	<i>Cordelia</i> (10)	„ W. Sargent.
<i>Leander</i> (50)	„	E. Chetham.	<i>Beelzebub</i> (8)	„ W. Kempthorne.
<i>Severn</i> (40)	„	Hon. F. W. Aylmer.	<i>Fury</i> (12)	„ C. R. Moorsom.
	„	Hon. A. Maitland.	<i>Hecla</i> (12)	„ W. Popham.
<i>Glasgow</i> (40)	„	Hon. A. Maitland.	<i>Infernal</i> (12)	„ Hon. G. J. Perceval.

On August 27 at daybreak the fleet anchored abreast of the fortifications of Algiers, and opened a tremendous fire of round and grape shot, accompanied with discharges of bombs and Congreve rockets, which carried destruction into every part of the town and harbour. The cannonade continued above eight hours, when, the whole of the enemy's fleet being in flames, and the fortifications in ruins, the action ceased. At daybreak next morning the ships were ordered to return to their stations, and be in readiness to renew the bombardment. On the 29th, at 10 a.m., the captain of the port came off accompanied by the British Consul. In the afternoon of the same day Captain Brisbane had a conference with the Dey at his palace, the result of which was the delivery to the British of upwards of twelve hundred Christian slaves, the restoration of 382,500 dollars for slaves redeemed by Naples and Sicily, peace with the Netherlands, and 3,000 dollars to the British Consul for the loss of his property. Having thus accomplished the object of the expedition, the ships weighed for England on September 3.

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For the skill and valour displayed on this occasion Lord Exmouth was created a viscount, Rear-Admiral Milne a knight, seventeen lieutenants promoted to commanders, and thirty-two mates and midshipmen to the rank of lieutenant. The British lost one hundred and twenty-eight, killed, and six hundred and ninety wounded.

- a. *Aquatint*, $23\frac{5}{8}$ by $35\frac{3}{8}$; engraved by R. Havell. Published November 19, 1816, by Burkett & Hudson, 85, Cheapside.
- b. *Aquatint*, $6\frac{7}{8}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published March 1, 1817, at 48, Strand, for J. Jenkins' "Naval Achievements of Great Britain."
- c. *Set of three aquatints*, $8\frac{1}{8}$ by $13\frac{3}{8}$, together with map and letterpress, bound in boards, after W. I. Pocock; engraved by R. Havell & Son. Published by Messrs. Cadell & Davies, May 15, 1817.
- d. *Pair of aquatints*, $12\frac{7}{8}$ by $19\frac{5}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by T. Sutherland. Published by James Jenkins, 48, Strand, London, November 1, 1816.
- e. *Woodcut*, $12\frac{3}{4}$ by $17\frac{3}{4}$. No artist's name given. Published October 4, 1816, by J. Evans & Son, 42, Long Lane, West Smithfield.
- f. *Aquatint*, $5\frac{3}{8}$ by $8\frac{3}{8}$, after T. Whitcombe; engraved by J. Bailey. Published for Ralfe's "Naval Chronology."
- g. *French lithograph*, $16\frac{1}{4}$ by $16\frac{3}{8}$, by Benjamin Hayter, an officer on board the *Impregnable*. No publisher or date given.
- h. *Aquatint*, $9\frac{3}{8}$ by $13\frac{7}{8}$, "Interview with the Dey by Sir James Brisbane and Sir Charles Penrose." After A. Salamè; engraved by J. H. Clarke. Published by J. Murrey, 1819.

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242. THE NEPTUNO AND THE CAROLINA.

March 20. 1826.

Although the period in the eleven years 1828-1838 was one of peace, the suppression of pirates, slaves, etc., gave the navy plenty to do in several directions. One of the pluckiest actions of the kind indicated was between the *Neptuno*, a prize commanded by Midshipman R. B. Crawford of the *Esk*, who, after a gallant fight, compelled a superior vessel, the Spanish pirate vessel *Carolina*, to beat a retreat in the Bight of Benin.

*a. Aquatint, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, after W. Joy; engraved by E. Duncan.
Published October 1, 1836, by R. Ackermann, 191, Regent Street.*

243. BATTLE OF NAVARINO.

October 20. 1827.

A combined British, French, and Russian fleet mustered off the Bay of Navarino to relieve Greece from the barbarities of the Turks. The British squadron was under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, and consisted of the following ships:—

<i>Asia</i> (84)	{	Vice-Admiral Sir E. Codrington	<i>Rose</i> (18)	Commander L. Davies.
		Captain E. Curzon.	<i>Mosquito</i> (10)	„ G. B. Martin.
<i>Genoa</i> (76)	„	W. Bathurst.	<i>Brisk</i> (10)	„ Hon. W. Anson.
<i>Albion</i> (74)	„	J. A. Ommanney.	<i>Philomel</i> (10)	„ Visct. Ingestrie.
<i>Glasgow</i> (50)	„	Hon. J. A. Maude.	<i>Hind</i> (6)	Lieutenant J. Robb.
<i>Cambrian</i> (48)	„	G. W. Hamilton.	The French force included four ships of the line and a frigate; the Russian four ships of the line and four frigates.	
<i>Dartmouth</i> (42)	„	T. Fellowes.		
<i>Talbot</i> (28)	„	Hon. F. Spencer.		



Drawn by Sir J. T. Lee.

Engraved by R. Smart and H. Pyall.

BATTLE OF NAVARINO.

Oct. 20, 1827.

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On October 20 the combined fleet stood towards Navarino, led by the *Asia*. At the mouth of the harbour a boat from the shore came alongside the *Asia* with a message from Ibrahim Pasha, to the effect that he had given no orders for the fleet to enter and they were requested to turn back. Codrington's reply was, "I am come, not to receive orders but to give them; and if any shot be fired on the allied fleet, the Turkish fleet shall be destroyed." The *Asia* pursued her way, and brought to, between the flagships of the Turkish and Egyptian squadrons, and soon after other vessels had anchored the enemy opened fire, and the action became general. It lasted for four hours, the ships fighting at their moorings with bare masts and yards, and at the close the Turco-Egyptian fleet had been practically destroyed, only one frigate and fifteen small vessels being in a state ever to put to sea again.

The British lost eighty, killed, and two hundred and six wounded. Sir Edward Codrington was made a G.C.B.; all the captains and commanders were given the C.B., and the commanders and the first lieutenants engaged were promoted in consequence of the action.

- a. *Aquatint*, $11\frac{7}{8}$ by $19\frac{7}{8}$, painted and engraved by W. Daniell. Published by W. Daniell, Russell Place, Fitzroy Square, and R. Ackermann, Strand, February 15, 1828.
- b. *French aquatint*, $14\frac{3}{8}$ by $23\frac{3}{8}$, after Gilbert; engraved by Baugéan and Salathé. Published chez Rittner, éditeur, Boulevard Montmartre, No. 12, à Paris.
- c. *French lithograph*, $11\frac{1}{4}$ by $18\frac{1}{2}$, after A. St. Aulaire. Lithographed by Langlume. Published Paris, chez Bulla, éditeur, Rue St. Jacques, No. 38.

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- d. *Aquatint*, $21\frac{3}{8}$ by $30\frac{7}{8}$, after C. Langlois; the engraving commenced by S. W. Reynolds and finished by Sixderniers. Published à Paris, chez Schroth, editeur, Rue St. Honoré, No. 353.
- e. *Pair of aquatints*, $17\frac{3}{4}$ by $23\frac{1}{2}$, after Sir J. T. Lee; engraved by R. Smart and H. Pyall. Printed by I. Fisher. No publisher or date given.
- f. *Lithograph*, 7 by $11\frac{1}{2}$, by W. Day, 17, Gate Street, London. Published by T. Flint, 28, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, and Rittner, Boulevard Montmartre, Paris.
- g. *French aquatint*, $19\frac{5}{8}$ by $30\frac{5}{8}$, after A. L. Garnery; engraved by Jazet. Published at Paris by Jazet, Rue de l'Ancry, No. 7, and Aumont, Rue J. J. Rousseau, No. 10. No date.

244. THE BLACK JOKE AND THE ALMIRANTE.

February 1. 1829.

The *Black Joke*, carrying one long eighteen-pounder and thirty-four men, Lieutenant Henry Downes in command, was a tender to the *Sibylle* on the west coast of Africa engaged in the suppression of the slave trade. When detached on a cruise she fell in with the Spanish slave brig *Almirante*, in the Bight of Benin, and captured her after a running fight of eleven hours, in which the enemy had fifteen killed and thirteen wounded, and the British three killed and seven wounded. The *Almirante* carried ten eighteen-pounders and four long nine-pounders. For this most dashing exploit Downes was promoted.

- a. *Aquatint*, $14\frac{1}{2}$ by 22, after W. J. Huggins; engraved by E. Duncan. Published by W. J. Huggins, 105, Leadenhall Street, June 4, 1840.

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245. THE PICKLE AND THE BOLADORA.

June 6. 1829.

The *Pickle*, a schooner carrying three guns, manned by thirty men and six boys, and in the command of Lieutenant J. B. B. M'Hardy, on this date fell in with the notorious slaver, *Boladora*, mounting two long eighteen-pounders and two long twelve-pounders and having sixty men, besides armed negroes on board. After a close and severe action, lasting eighty minutes, in which the enemy lost ten, killed, and fourteen wounded, the little schooner, which herself had one killed and ten wounded, compelled her enemy to surrender.

a. *Aquatint*, 12½ by 17⅞, after W. J. Huggins; engraved by E. Duncan.
Published by W. J. Huggins, 105, Leadenhall Street, London, June 10, 1831.

246. THE MONKEY AND THE MIDAS.

June 27. 1829.

Lieutenant Joseph Sherer, in command of the brig *Monkey*, a vessel of only seventy-five tons, mounting one long twelve-pounder and carrying a crew of twenty-six men, on this date fell in with the Spanish slave brig *Midas* on the Great Bahama Bank, and after a thirty-five minutes' action compelled her to surrender. The

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Midas was of three hundred and sixty tons, mounted four long eighteen-pounders and four medium twelve-pounders and carried a crew of more than fifty men, of whom one was killed and three were wounded. In her, four hundred slaves were captured.

a. *Aquatint . . . after* W. J. Huggins; *engraved by* E. Duncan.
Published by W. J. Huggins, 105, *Leadenhall Street, London, 1831.*

247. THE PRIMROSE AND THE VELOZ PASAJERO.

September 7. 1830.

Commander William Broughton of the brig *Primrose* encountered on this date off Whydah, in the Bight of Benin, the exceptionally powerful slaver *Veloz Pasajero*, which mounted twenty heavy guns, had a crew of one hundred and eighty desperados, and carried five hundred and fifty-five slaves between decks. After a severe action and a hand-to-hand conflict, in which the enemy lost forty-six killed, and twenty wounded, and the British three killed and thirteen wounded, the *Veloz Pasajero* surrendered.

a. *Aquatint . . . after* W. J. Huggins; *engraved by* E. Duncan.
Published by W. J. Huggins, 105, *Leadenhall Street, London, 1831.*

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248. NAPIER'S DEFEAT OF THE MIGUELITE SQUADRON.

July 5. 1833.

Captain Charles Napier early in 1833 assumed command of the fleet of Dom Pedro of Portugal, under the alias "Carlos de Ponza," and on June 11 hoisted his flag in the *Rainha de Portugal*, 46, in Oporto road. The Pedroite squadron consisted of five frigates and a few steam tugs and transports. The squadron of Don Miguel was considerably stronger, comprising two ships of the line, two fifty-gun frigates, three corvettes, and several brigs all ready for sea in the Tagus. On July 2 Napier put to sea in quest of the enemy and on the following morning sighted them, but was unable to engage until the 5th. The battle was fought off Cape St. Vincent, and after a brief but very hot short range action the Miguelite squadron was defeated. Napier was rewarded with the title of Conde de Cabo Sao Vincent, and remained at the head of the Portuguese navy after the collapse of Don Miguel, until October, 1834, when he resigned and returned to England. His name, with those of other, British officers has been removed from the Official navy list, but they were restored on March 9, 1836.

- a. *Set of three lithographs, 13 by 22 (varying a little), designed and lithographed by G. P. Reinagle. Printed by C. J. Hullmandel. Published by Chas. Tilt, 86, Fleet Street.*
- b. *Pair of aquatints, 13½ by 21⅞, after W. J. Huggins; engraved by E. Duncan. Published July 4, 1834, by W. J. Huggins, 105, Leadenhall Street, London.*

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249. FORCING THE PASSAGE OF BOCCA TIGRIS.

September 7-9. 1834.

A few months before this action the Chinese had thrown open five ports, including Canton, to the general trade of all nations. Soon after noon on September 7 the *Imogene*, 28, Captain P. Blackwood, and the *Andromache*, 28, Captain H. D. Chads, which had business up the river, attempted to proceed through the narrow passage known as Bocca Tigris, or the Bogue. A stir was at once perceived amongst some war junks lying in Anson's bay and in the forts on Chuenpee Point, which presently opened fire. The *Imogene* received several shots, but the Chinese practice was bad, and although the passage lasted for nearly an hour and three quarters the British sustained but little damage. Owing to the state of the wind, the ships anchored below Tiger Island until the afternoon of the 9th, when they again got under way, upon which the forts opened fire, which was immediately returned with such effect that the forts were almost knocked into ruins, many of the defenders perishing. The British lost two seamen, killed, and six or seven wounded.

- a. *Pair of lithographs, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, after W. Skinner. Lithographed and printed by G. E. Madeley. Published by Ackermann & Co., 96, Strand, London. No date given.*

OPERATIONS IN 1839.

250. THE VOLAGE AND HYACINTH ENGAGING THE CHINESE OFF CHUMPEE.

November 3. 1839.

The *Volage*, 22, Captain Henry Smith, and the *Hyacinth*, 18, Commander William Warren, while lying at Hong Kong received intelligence of Chinese outrages on British shipping from Captain Charles Elliot, R. N., the Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China. The Chinese admiral being tackled on the subject returned an insulting answer, and on November 3 got under way with twenty-nine junks, evidently intending to attack. Captain Smith made another fruitless attempt to negotiate, and then with the *Volage* and *Hyacinth* opened fire and in a short time sunk three of the junks and drove three others ashore. The Chinese admiral was able to make good his escape into Canton, where he proclaimed the action to be his victory and was rewarded accordingly.

- a. *Lithograph*, .11 by 15½, after an original drawing by C. Graham.
Printed by W. Kohler, 22, Denmark Street, Soho. Published by
W. Soffe, 380, Strand, April 20, 1840.

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251. CAPTURE OF SIDON.

September 27. 1840.

During the operation on the coast of Syria in this year, a squadron under the command of Commodore Sir Charles Napier, consisting of the following vessels, assisted by a military force, was ordered to attack and capture Sidon, one of the principal strongholds of Mehemet Ali, who had refused to accept the conditions imposed upon him by the Quadrilateral Alliance:—

<i>Thunderer</i> (84)	Captain M. F. F. Berkeley.	<i>Stromboli</i> (4)	Com. W. J. Williams.
<i>Gorgon</i> (6)	Com. W. H. Henderson.	<i>Hydra</i> (6)	„ R. S. Robinson.
<i>Cyclops</i> (6)	„ H. T. Austin.		Also one Austrian and one Turkish
<i>Wasp</i> (16)	Captain G. Mansel.		frigate.

The landing force consisted of seven hundred and fifty British marines under Captain A. Morrison, R.M., and J. Whytock, R.M., one hundred Austrians and five hundred Turks, and after the town had been bombarded for upwards of half an hour, this contingent, headed by Napier himself, stormed and seized the citadel. The losses on the attacking side were not serious.

- a. *Aquatint*, 14½ by 22½, after Lieutenant J. F. Warre; engraved by R. G. and A. W. Reeve. Published June 23, 1841, by Colnaghi & Puckle, 23, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.
- b. *Lithograph*, 10¾ by 9½, depicting “Commodore Napier and the boat’s crew of the *Gorgon* scaling the Fortress.” No artist’s name given. Published by William Spooner, 377, Strand.
- c. *Lithograph*, 15¼ by 29, “A View of D’Journie Bay, where Napier effected a Landing.” After Lieutenant Martin S. Kirkes. Lithographed by Captain Jump. Published by Day & Haghe. No date given. (Probably contemporary).

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252. CAPTURE OF ST. JEAN D'ACRE.

November 3-4. 1840.

Sir Robert Stopford, with the following fleet, anchored off St. Jean D'Acre on November 2 :—

<i>Princess</i>	{	Admiral Honourable	<i>Pique</i> (36)	Captain E. Boxer.
<i>Charlotte</i> (104)		Sir R. Stopford.	<i>Castor</i> (36)	„ E. Collier.
<i>Powerful</i> (84)		Captain A. Fanshawe.	<i>Carysfort</i> (26)	„ H. B. Martin.
<i>Thunderer</i> (84)		Comod. Sir C. Napier.	<i>Talbot</i> (26)	„ H. J. Codrington.
		Captain M. F. F.	<i>Hazard</i> (18)	Com. Hon. C. G. J. B.
		Berkeley.		Elliot.
<i>Bellerophon</i> (80)	„	C. J. Austin.	<i>Phoenix</i> (4)	„ R. F. Stopford.
<i>Revenge</i> (76)	„	Hon. W.	<i>Wasp</i> (16)	„ G. Mansel.
		Waldegrave.		
<i>Benbow</i> (72)	„	H. Stewart.	And three Austrian and three Turkish vessels.	
<i>Edinburgh</i> (72)	„	W. W.		
		Henderson.		

On the morning of November 3, the vessels weighed and stood for their assigned stations under a few shots from the batteries. As soon as the anchors were down the firing became general, and within a few minutes waxed furious for nearly three hours. A most frightful explosion then flung half the town into the air: the grand magazine had blown up, killing upwards of twelve hundred people, and absolutely wrecking a space of about sixty thousand square yards. This awful catastrophe sounded the fate of the town. Towards sunset Stopford signalled to cease fire, and early on the 4th the troops were landed and took quiet possession of the place, finding that the Egyptians had evacuated the town. The enemy's loss was heavy: nearly three hundred were killed, in addition to the casualties caused by the explosion, while nearly all the guns on the sea-face were disabled. The allied fleet suffered very little, except aloft, and had

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but fourteen British and four Turks killed, and forty-two wounded.

- a. *Pair of aquatints*, $16\frac{3}{8}$ by $25\frac{5}{8}$, after Lieutenant J. F. Warre, R.N.; engraved by R. G. & A. W. Reeve. Published June 23, 1841, by Colnaghi & Puckle, 23, Cockspar Street, Charing Cross.
- b. *Aquatint*, $9\frac{7}{8}$ by $20\frac{1}{2}$, after W. Knell, from a drawing by F. K. Hawkins; engraved by W. Knell. Published July 12, 1841, by Ackermann & Co., 96, Strand.
- c. *Pair of lithographs*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 14, after J. K. Willson, R.M. Lithographed by C. de Brocktoff; sold by Mrs. Muir and Mr. Brocktoff. No publisher or date given.

253. THE NEMESIS STEAMSHIP AT CHUENPEE.

January 7. 1841.

It having been determined to destroy the Chinese defence at the mouth of the Canton river the Honourable East India Company's Steamship *Nemesis*, commanded by Mr. W. H. Hall, a master in the Royal navy, after shelling Chuenpee Fort at close range and pouring grape into the fort, pushed on over the shallows into Anson's Bay, and there attacked eleven Chinese war junks at anchor. Her first rocket directed at these set fire to one of the largest, which presently blew up with all on board, and aided by the boats, Hall soon destroyed the others.

- a. *Aquatint*, $12\frac{1}{4}$ by $18\frac{3}{4}$, painted and engraved by E. Duncan. Published by Messrs. S. W. Fores, 41, Piccadilly, May 30, 1843.

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254. THE ACORN AND THE GABRIEL.

July 6. 1841.

On the above date H. M. brig *Acorn*, 16, Captain John Adams, chased, and after a running fight of some duration captured the notorious piratical slaver *Gabriel*.

a. *Lithograph*, 12 by 15 $\frac{7}{8}$, after N. M. Condry. *Lithographed* by T. G. Dutton. *Published* by Ackermann & Co., Strand, George Foster, 114, Fenchurch Street, and Edmund Fry, Plymouth.

255. CAPTURE OF AMOY.

August 26. 1841.

Having determined, in concert with the political officer, to strike a blow which China should understand, Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, with a fleet consisting of the following vessels, headed for Amoy on August 20:—

<i>Wellesley</i> (72)	Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker.	<i>Cruiser</i> (16)	Com. H. W. Giffard.
<i>Blenheim</i> (72)	Captain T. Herbert.	<i>Algerine</i> (10)	„ T. H. Mason.
<i>Druid</i> (44)	„ H. Smith.	<i>Rattlesnake</i> (28)	Master W. Brodie.
<i>Blonde</i> (42)	„ T. Bouchier.	<i>Queen</i> (2)	„ W. Warden.
<i>Modeste</i> (18)	„ H. Eyres.	<i>Sesostris</i> (4)	Com. H. A. Ormsby.
<i>Pylades</i> (18)	Com. L. S. Tindal.	<i>Nemesis</i> (2)	Master W. H. Hall.
<i>Columbine</i> (16)	„ T. J. Clarke.	<i>Phlegethon</i> (4)	Lieut. J. J. M'Cleverty.

The squadron included twenty-one transports having on board two thousand seven hundred troops, drawn from the 18th, 49th, 55th, and 26th regiments of foot.

On August 24, Amoy was reconnoitred, and on the following day the strong Chinese works were bombarded.

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Not much impression was made on the batteries, which were admirably constructed, but when the troops assaulted there was little resistance; and on the 26th Amoy surrendered, the batteries were dismantled, and about five hundred guns destroyed.

- a. *Set of three aquatints, 9½ by 21¾, after Captain R. B. Crawford; engraved by H. A. Papprell. Published September 1, 1844, by Ackermann & Co., 96, Strand.*
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256. THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

August—October. 1841.

The great Niger Expedition, to start a colony in Central Africa, for which parliament voted £60,000, consisted of the *Albert*, *Wilberforce* and *Sudan* steamships. The flotilla commenced the ascent of the Niger on August 20, 1841, but when they reached Iddah, fever broke out among the crews, and they were successively obliged to return. The *Albert* ascended the river as far as Egga, three hundred and twenty miles from the sea, arriving there on September 28. The expedition was relinquished owing to disease, heat and hardships, and all the vessels again cast anchor at Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, October 17, 1841.

- a. *Aquatint, 12 by 18½, after S. Walters; engraved by E. Duncan. Published by S. Walters, 52, Nelson Street, Liverpool, March 12, 1841, and Ackermann & Co., London.*

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257. THE CHARYBDIS AT CARTAGENA.

February. 1842.

A British brig, *Jane and Sarah* and a sloop, the *Little William*, were seized and plundered in the harbour of Zapote, New Granada, by five vessels of war belonging to Cartagena, acting under a General Carmona. Hearing of this outrage Lieutenant Michael de Courcy, in the brig *Charybdis*, 6, proceeded to Cartagena and demanded satisfaction and the release of the British subjects. An insulting reply was sent, whereupon the *Charybdis* boldly sailed into the harbour, though she had only fifty-five men on board and three guns mounted. The fleet of Cartagena consisted of a corvette, a brig and three schooners. As the British vessel entered the port a brisk action was maintained, until the enemy, having her commander and twenty-five of her crew killed, surrendered. Thereupon the other vessels bore down on the *Charybdis*, but the British gunnery soon sank the brig, and the schooners surrendered. The gallant lieutenant was deservedly promoted.

a. *Lithograph*, $9\frac{3}{4}$ by $13\frac{7}{8}$, after Lieutenant J. F. Warre, R.N. Published at 96, Strand, 1842.

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258. THE PASSAGE OF THE OBLIGADO.

November 20. 1845.

Arenegade Uruguayan, Oribe, assisted by Rosas, overran the Banda Oriental, and so exasperated the British senior officer, then Sir Thomas S. Pasley, that they were summoned to withdraw. Upon his refusal Rear-Admiral S. H. Inglefield and Rear-Admiral Lainé, the British and French commanders-in-chief, took the matter in hand with a small allied squadron consisting of the following :—

<i>Gorgan</i> (6)	Captain C. Hotham.	<i>Comus</i> (18)	Commander E. A. Inglefield.
<i>Firebrand</i> (6)	„ J. Hope.	<i>Dolphin</i> (3)	Lieutenant R. T. J. Levinge.
<i>Philomel</i> (8)	Commander B. J. Sullivan.	<i>Fanny</i> (1)	„ A. C. Key.
			And five French vessels.

The expedition started from Martin Garcia on November 8, and reached Punta Obligado on November 20, where they were met by a chain across the river supported by merchant vessels, and a heavy fire from a land battery on shore. At 12.15 p.m. Captain Hope volunteered to cut the boom, and with his armourers, under a furious and concentrated fire, accomplished this object. Captain Hotham then passed through, assembled the armed boats of the squadron near to the *Gorgon*, and landed three hundred and twenty-five British seamen and marines, who very quickly routed the enemy and compelled them to evacuate the forts. The British lost nine, killed, and twenty-seven wounded; Captain Hotham was made a K.C.B. and Captain Hope a C.B.

a. *Lithograph*, 19 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 34 $\frac{1}{4}$. No artist's name or date given. *Lithographed and published by Dickenson & Co., 114, New Bond Street.*

OPERATIONS IN 1849.

259. THE COLUMBINE AT TYSAMI.

September 28-29. 1849.

Governor Bonham reported to Commander J. C. D. Hay of the *Columbine* sloop that a notorious Chinese pirate was ravaging the coast to the eastward of Hong Kong. Hay immediately went in chase, and on the 28th discovered fourteen pirate junks leaving Tysami, which was in flames. The *Columbine* bore up and poured three broadsides into them, and then, the breeze having fallen, had to manœuvre by means of her sweeps. After a brisk action the pirates made off, pursued by the sloop, which unfortunately grounded; however, on the following day she sent her pinnace, cutter and gig, under Lieutenant J. H. Bridges, after one of the fugitives, which they boarded, and carried after a desperate struggle. In this action the British lost a midshipman and three men, killed, and six wounded.

a. *Lithograph*, $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $20\frac{3}{4}$; designed by E. H. Cree. *Lithographed by* Dickenson & Co. *No publisher or date given.*

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260. NAKHIMOFF AND OSMAN PACHA AT SINOPE.

November 30. 1853.

Sultan Abdul Medjed had declared war upon the Emperor Nicholas I. in October 4 of this year, and in November a Turkish fleet under Vice-Admiral Osman Pacha was despatched with supplies to the troops in Asia Minor.

While at anchor in the harbour of Sinope, it was attacked by a Russian fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral P. S. Nakhimoff and totally destroyed. It was said that only four hundred persons, all wounded, escaped. This disaster to the Turkish navy exasperated public opinion, and, precipitating the active interference of Great Britain and France, led to war and the campaigns in the Crimea and the Baltic.

a. *French lithograph*, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 19. *No artist's name given. Published by F. Combette, editeur, Rue de Seine, 50, et Rue Jacob, 1, Paris.*

261. THE DECLARATION OF WAR WITH RUSSIA.

February—March. 1854.

On February 27 in this year Great Britain and France summoned Russia to evacuate the Danubian Principalities, which the Tsar declined to do, so on March 27 war was formally declared.

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- a. *Set of fifteen lithographs, 13½ by 22½, with letterpress in cloth cover depicting, "The Baltic Fleet under Sir Charles Napier on its way to the seat of war." After Oswald W. Brierley. Lithographed by T. G. Dutton. Published November 27, 1854, by Day & Son, 17, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.*
- b. *Lithograph, 11¼ by 31, depicting, "The Declaration of war communicated to the Fleet by signal from Sir Charles Napier, at Kiogé Bay." After Oswald W. Brierley. Lithographed by T. G. Dutton. Published September 20, 1854, by Ackermann & Co., 96, Strand.*
- c. *Lithograph, 12 by 19, "H.M. Steam Frigate Bulldog steaming into Kiogé Bay. The Bearer of the Declaration of War with Russia by England." After Mr. G. Morrison (Master, R.N.). Lithographed by T. G. Dutton. Published April 17, 1857, by Rudolph Ackermann, 191, Regent Street.*
- d. *Lithograph, 11 by 18, "The first gun fired in the East, March 28, 1854." Depicting the steam sloop Fury, Commander E. Tatham, being despatched to scout off Sebastopol immediately after the Declaration of War. She was chased for several hours by two Russian frigates and four other vessels, and on getting to windward of the enemy she fired the first gun. No artist's name or publisher given. Lithographed by Day & Son.*

262. BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

April 22. 1854.

On April 20 a force, consisting of the following vessels, anchored off Odessa :—

<i>Samson</i> (6)	Captain L. T. Jones.	<i>Tiger</i> (16)	Captain H. W. Giffard.
<i>Furious</i> (16)	„ W. Loring.	<i>Retribution</i> (28)	„ Hon. J. R.
<i>Terrible</i> (21)	„ J. J. M'Cleverty.		Drummond.
<i>Arethusa</i> (50)	„ W. R. Mends.	And three French frigates.	

The *Furious's* boat flying a flag of truce put off to the shore, and when nearing the landing place was fired on by the Russians.

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General Ostern Sacken, governor of Odessa, declined to make any satisfactory explanation, and it was decided to bombard the place. At 5 a.m. on April 22 signal was made to attack, and a cannonade was immediately opened, which was at once returned. The rocket-boats did much damage to the store-houses in the dockyard and a red hot shot from the *Terrible* blew up a magazine on the Imperial Mole. The bombardment continued until 5 30 p.m., when, as it was desired to spare the town, which was then threatened by flames, the order was given to cease fire.

The British had two killed and fourteen wounded; the French two killed and one wounded.

- a. *Lithograph*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $22\frac{1}{4}$, after a drawing by R. Twopenny. *Lithographed* by T. Picken. *Published* May 16, 1855, by P. & D. Colnaghi & Co., 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.
- b. *Lithograph*, $11\frac{7}{8}$ by $20\frac{5}{8}$, after Lieutenant M. O'Reilly of H.M.S. *Retribution*. *Lithographed* by T. G. Dutton. *Published* June 21, 1854, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.

263. THE LOSS OF THE TIGER.

May 12. 1854.

The small British frigate *Tiger*, 16, Captain H. W. Giffard, with the *Niger*, 14, Commander L. G. Heath, and *Vesuvius*, 6, Commander R. A. Powell, had been detached on May 11, to cruise off Odessa. In a dense

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fog the *Tiger* became separated from her consorts and grounded about five miles to the S.E. of Odessa. About 9 a.m. the guns from the shore commenced firing and in less than ten minutes the *Tiger* was on fire. Her guns having been thrown overboard in an effort to lighten her she was practically helpless, and in order to lessen the loss of life she surrendered. In the course of the day she blew up. Captain Giffard was mortally wounded and was buried at Odessa with full military honours on June 2. The survivors of the crew were made prisoners.

a. *Lithograph*, $10\frac{1}{4}$ by $14\frac{1}{2}$, after Lieutenant M. B. Dunn. *Lithographed* by Day & Son. Published December 12, 1854, by P. & D. Colnaghi & Co., 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.

264. THE ARROGANT AND HECLA AT ECKNESS.

May 20. 1854.

The screw sloop *Arrogant*, 46, Captain H. R. Yelverton, with the paddler *Hecla*, 6, Captain W. H. Hall, received information of three large merchantmen lying at Eckness. The two vessels cautiously felt their way thither through the narrow passages, and while going up were fired at from field guns ; after putting these out of action they pushed on for Eckness. On arrival, the *Arrogant* engaged the defences and troops, while the *Hecla* ran alongside the only merchantman left afloat, and taking her in tow carried her off.

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- a. *Lithograph*, $10\frac{7}{8}$ by 15, after E. T. Dolby. *Lithographed* by W. Simpson. Published June 21, 1854, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.
 - b. *Lithograph*, $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $20\frac{1}{4}$, after Oswald W. Brierley. *Lithographed* by R. Carrick. Published November 27, 1854, by Day & Son, 17, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
 - c. *Lithograph*, $6\frac{3}{8}$ by $8\frac{7}{8}$, "Showing the Lions on board the *Hecla*, after the attack on *Eckness*." After E. T. Dolby. *Lithographed* by Day & Son. Published July 31, 1854, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.
 - d. *Lithograph*, 11 by $14\frac{3}{4}$, "Swedish visitors on board the *Hecla*." After E. T. Dolby. *Lithographed* by L. Huard. Published July 29, 1854, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.
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265. THE FIRST BOMBARDMENT OF BOMARSUND.

June 21. 1854.

The *Hecla*, *Odin*, and *Valorous* of Rear-Admiral Plumridge's squadron were sent in on this date to shell Bomarsund. They succeeded in burning a part of the wooden roofs of the buildings, but as they existed only to keep off the winter snow, the damage done was of no value; and so the ships were ordered to cease fire, and retired with five men wounded.

It was on this occasion that Mate C. D. Lucas of the *Hecla* flung overboard a live shell which fell on deck, for which plucky act he was promoted, and received the Victoria Cross.

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- a. *Lithograph*, $10\frac{3}{4}$ by $14\frac{7}{8}$, after W. Brown, of *H.M.S. Hecla*. *Lithographed* by Charles Haghe. *Published July 31, 1854*, by P. & D. Colnaghi & Co., 13 and 14, *Pall Mall, East*.
 - b. *Lithograph*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{7}{8}$, "Mr. Lucas throwing the burning shell off the deck of the *Hecla*." After E. T. Dolby. *Lithographed* by Day & Son. *Published July 31, 1854*, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 & 14, *Pall Mall, East*.
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266. THE CAPTURE OF BOMARSUND.

August 13-16. 1854.

On August 6 the fortress of Bomarsund was reconnoitred. On the 8th the French army, reinforced by two thousand French marines, were landed in the vicinity under the protection of the guns of the *Edinburgh*. On the 11th guns were brought on shore from the fleet, and placed in position under the superintendence of Rear-Admiral Chads, and Captain the Honourable F. T. Pelham of the *Blenheim* landed a ten-inch pivot gun. The French battery being ready, early on the 13th it began firing, without waiting for the British, which opened fire on the 15th at Fort Nottich, and breached the place in eight hours. On the 16th Pelham with his one gun made excellent practice against the main fortress, supported by the French squadron and by the

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vessels engaged before Bomarsund, which consisted of:—

<i>Edinburgh</i>	{ Rear-Admiral H. D. Chads. Captain R. S. Hewlett.	<i>Bulldog</i>	{ Admiral Sir Charles Napier. Captain W. King-Hall.
<i>Ajax</i>	„ F. Warden.	<i>Valorous</i>	„ C. H. M. Buckle.
<i>Arrogant</i>	„ Hon. H. R. Yel- verton.	<i>Driver</i>	Com. Hon. A. A. Cochrane.
<i>Amphion</i>	„ A. C. Key.	Two French two-deckers, and three steamers.	
<i>Hecla</i>	„ W. H. Hall.		

Although no great damage was done to the fortress, the officer in command, General Bodisco, perceiving his position to be desperate, now showed a white flag, upon which Captain W. King-Hall and Commander de Surville were sent ashore to parley, and as a result the whole of the garrison laid down their arms. Prisoners to the number of two thousand two hundred and fifty-five were taken, and the main forts of Bomarsund were blown up on September 2.

- a. *Pair of lithographs*, $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $32\frac{3}{4}$, after E. T. Dolby. *Lithographed by* J. Brandard. *Published September 20, 1854, by* P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.
- b. *Lithograph*, 11 by $18\frac{3}{8}$, *lithographed by* T. Packer. *Published August 30, 1854, by* Stannard & Dixon, 7, Poland Street.
- c. *Lithograph*, 15 by $24\frac{3}{4}$, after Oswald W. Brierley. *Lithographed by* Day & Son. *No publisher or date given.*
- d. *Lithograph*, 10 by $17\frac{1}{4}$, after Oswald W. Brierley. *Lithographed by* J. Needham. *Published February 1, 1855, by* Day & Son, 17, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- e. *Lithograph*, $10\frac{7}{8}$ by $14\frac{7}{8}$, "Breach made in the walls of Fort Nottich by English Battery." After E. T. Dolby. *Lithographed by* W. Simpson. *Published September 11, 1854, by* P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.

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- f. *Lithograph*, $10\frac{7}{8}$ by $14\frac{3}{4}$, "*Interior of Gun Chamber in Fort Nottich.*" After E. T. Dolby. *Lithographed by L. Huard. Published September 20, 1854, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.*
- g. *Lithograph*, 11 by $14\frac{3}{4}$, "*Landing the French troops near Bomarsund.*" *Lithographed by L. Huard. Published September 11, 1854, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.*
- h. *Lithograph*, $10\frac{1}{4}$ by $16\frac{1}{2}$, "*Embarkment of Russian Prisoners at Bomarsund.*" After E. T. Dolby. *Lithographed by G. Thomas. Published September 9, 1854, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.*
- i. *Lithograph*, $13\frac{3}{8}$ by $22\frac{5}{8}$, "*Final Destruction of Bomarsund.*" After Oswald W. Brierley. *Lithographed by T. Picken. Published November 27, 1854, by Day & Son, 17, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.*
- j. *Lithograph*, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $16\frac{5}{8}$, "*A sketch on the Quarter-deck of H.M.S. Bulldog.*" After E. T. Dolby. *Lithographed by W. Simpson. Published September 25, 1854, by P. & D. Colnaghi & Co., 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.*
- k. *Lithograph*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $14\frac{7}{8}$, "*French troops making Fascines.*" After and lithographed by E. T. Dolby. *Published November 7, 1854, by P. & D. Colnaghi & Co., 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.*
- l. *Lithograph*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 15, "*A Sketch on Shore.*" After and lithographed by E. T. Dolby. *Published November 20, 1854, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 & 14, Pall Mall, East.*
- m. *Lithograph*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $8\frac{3}{4}$, "*Chasseurs de Vincennes.*" No artist's name, publisher, or date given.
- n. *Lithograph*, $10\frac{5}{8}$ by $14\frac{3}{4}$, "*The Artist in the French Camp.*" After E. T. Dolby. *Lithographed by L. Huard. Published December 23, 1854, by P. & D. Colnaghi & Co., 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.*

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267. THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

October 17. 1854—September 8. 1855.

Preparations were commenced on October 15 to bombard Sebastopol from the sea. A combined fleet of English and French ships, consisting of the following vessels, assembled off the town, and landed a force to co-operate with the army under Lord Raglan:—

<i>Agamemnon</i> (91)	{ Rear-Admiral Sir E Lyons.	<i>Britannia</i> (120)	{ Vice-Admiral J. W. D. Dundas.
<i>Sans Pareil</i> (70)	{ Captain W. R. Mends.		{ Rear-Admiral Hon. M. Stopford.
<i>Samson</i> (6)	{ „ S. C. Dacres.		{ Captain T. W. Carter.
<i>Tribune</i> (31)	{ „ L. T. Jones.	<i>Furious</i> (16)	{ „ W. Loring.
	{ „ Hon. S. T. Carnegie.	<i>Trafalgar</i> (120)	{ „ H. F. Greville.
<i>Terrible</i> (21)	{ „ J. J. M'Cleverty.	<i>Retribution</i> (28)	{ „ Hon. J. R. Drummond.
<i>Sphinx</i> (6)	{ „ A. P. E. Wilmot.	<i>Vengeance</i> (84)	{ „ Lord E. Russell.
<i>Lynx</i> (4)	{ Lieutenant J. P. Luce.	<i>Highflyer</i> (21)	{ „ J. Moore.
<i>Albion</i> (90)	{ Com. H. D. Rogers.	<i>Rodney</i> (90)	{ „ C. Graham.
<i>Firebrand</i> (6)	{ Captain W. H. Stewart.	<i>Spiteful</i> (6)	{ Com. A. F. Kynaston.
<i>London</i> (90)	{ „ C. Eden.	<i>Bellerophon</i> (78)	{ Captain Lord G. Paulet.
<i>Niger</i> (14)	{ Com. L. G. Heath.	<i>Cyclops</i> (6)	{ Master R. W. Roberts.
<i>Arethusa</i> (50)	{ Captain T. M. C. Symonds.	<i>Circassian</i>	{ Acting Secretary, Master E. C. Ball.
<i>Triton</i> (3)	{ Lieutenant H. Lloyd.	And fifteen French ships of the line, ten small frigates and two Turkish ships of the line.	
<i>Queen</i> (116)	{ Captain F. T. Michell.		
<i>Spitfire</i> (6)	{ Com. T. A. B. Spratt.		
<i>Vesuvius</i> (6)	{ „ R. A. Powell.		

The time appointed for a simultaneous attack by land and sea was 6.30 a.m. on October 17, and at that hour the land batteries opened fire, but it was not until 1.30 p.m. that the ships of the fleet joined in. On the massive stone casemates the shot from the vessels made no impression. With a quadrant the Russians on the cliff calmly and accurately determined the position of the vessels, and plied them with red hot shot and shell with steady and unerring aim. The *Arethusa's* main



Lieut. Montagu O'Reilly, R.N. *del.*

Lithographed by Day & Son.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

Oct. 17, 1854.

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and lower decks burst in flames. The *Albion*, with three conflagrations near her magazine, broke away from her towing steamer, and became unmanageable. The *Agamemnon* was set on fire by a shell; the *Bellerophon*, summoned to her assistance, was heavily raked and burst into flames also; the *Queen* followed her example, and had to pass out of range. It had been a terrible exposition of the power of the modern shell against those wooden walls on which the supremacy of Great Britain rested, and it was recognised that for the present naval operations must be limited to a strict blockade of the besieged port.

On November 14 the elements seemed to have conspired for the aid of the beleaguered town. A frightful storm raged over land and sea. The armies were stripped of their tents, and in the crowded harbour of Balaclava the destruction was appalling. Forty vessels were destroyed, and four hundred men perished in the gale, and fearing a repetition of the disaster, many of the ships were dispersed to ports of safety. Towards the end of the year Admiral Dundas, in failing health, struck his flag, leaving the command in the hands of Sir E. Lyons.

On September, 8, 1855, Sebastopol, after being battered by fleet and army into a shapeless mass of ruins, was evacuated.

a. *Pair of lithographs, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 30 $\frac{1}{4}$, after Lieutenant C. P. Coles. Lithographed by T. G. Dutton. Published May 15, 1855, by P. & D. Colnaghi & Co., 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.*

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- b. *Lithograph*, 17 by $41\frac{1}{2}$, after Lieutenant Montagu O'Reilly of the *Retribution*. *Lithographed* by Day & Son. *Published* December 12, 1854, by P. & D. Colnaghi & Co., 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.
- c. *Lithograph*, $11\frac{3}{4}$ by $22\frac{1}{4}$, after E. W. Brooker of the *Spitfire*. *Lithographed* by E. Walker. *Published* March 1, 1855, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.
- d. *Lithograph*, $15\frac{3}{8}$ by 33, after W. Telbin. *Lithographed* by J. Brandard. *Published* June 10, 1854, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.
- e. *Lithograph*, $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $21\frac{1}{2}$, after and *lithographed* by Vincent Brooks. *Published* by Ackermann & Co., 96, Strand, November 10, 1854.
- f. *Lithograph*, $8\frac{1}{4}$ by $15\frac{1}{4}$, designed and *lithographed* by Vincent Brooks. *Published* by Ackermann & Co., 96, Strand, November 14, 1854.
- g. *Lithograph*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{3}{4}$, "Sailors' encampment before Sebastopol—The Agamemnon Babies." No artist's name, publisher, or date given.
- h. *Lithograph*, $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $18\frac{3}{4}$, "The Rodney aground under Fort Constantine." After Schranz of Malta. *Lithographed* by T. G. Dutton. *Published* by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.
- i. *Pair of lithographs*, $22\frac{7}{8}$ by $39\frac{3}{4}$, "Sebastopol in all its Glory," and "The Blood-stained Ruins." After N. Whittock. *Published* March, 1857, by N. Turner, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- j. *Lithograph*, $10\frac{7}{8}$ by $18\frac{5}{8}$. *Lithographed* by A. Maclure. *Published* by W. Tegg & Co., 85, Queen Street, Cheapside. No date given.
- k. *Lithograph*, $8\frac{3}{4}$ by $15\frac{1}{2}$, "Captain Julius Roberts's Mortar Boats engaging the Quarantine Battery." After Oswald W. Brierley. *Lithographed* by T. G. Dutton. *Published* March 29, 1856, by P. & D. Colnaghi & Co., 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.
- l. *Cromo-lithograph*, $19\frac{3}{4}$ by $37\frac{3}{4}$, "The Fall of Sebastopol." After W. Simpson. *Lithographed* by Day & Son. *Published* January 28, 1857, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.
- m. *Cromo-lithograph*, $22\frac{1}{4}$ by $38\frac{1}{2}$, "Burning of Sebastopol and retreat of the Russians." After Oswald W. Brierley. *Lithographed* by

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- E. Walker. *Published June 1, 1857, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.*
- n. *Aquatint, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 26 $\frac{1}{4}$, "The Diamond Battery, Captain Peel, before Sebastopol." After W. Simpson; engraved by H. A. Papprell. Published May 26, 1855, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 & 14, Pall Mall, East.*
- o. *Lithograph, 11 by 16, "Close of the Action; the Bellerophon and Rodney being towed out." After E. W. Brooker of the Spitfire. Lithographed by T. G. Dutton. Published April 10, 1855, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.*
- p. *Lithograph, 12 by 19, "Sebastopol from the Sea," sketched from the deck of the Sidon, by W. Simpson. Lithographed by T. Picken. Published April 24, 1855, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.*
- q. *Lithograph, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 16 $\frac{3}{4}$, by Maxwell Mackenzie. Published November 18, 1854, by Ackermann & Co., 96, Strand.*
- r. *Lithograph, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 26 $\frac{3}{4}$. Lithographed by Thos. Packer. Published by Stannard & Dixon, 7, Poland Street, March 17, 1855.*
- s. *Lithograph, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 $\frac{3}{4}$, "Sailors' encampment before Sebastopol. The Bellerophen Doves." No artist's name given. Published November 11, 1854, by Read & Co., 10, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.*
- t. *French lithograph, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 32 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lithographed by V. Adam. Published in Paris and in London, October 15, 1854, by Goupil & Co., and E. Gambert & Co., 25, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London.*
- u. *Lithograph, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 17 $\frac{1}{4}$, "A Quiet Day in the Diamond Battery." After W. Simpson. Lithographed by Day & Son. Published February 5, 1855, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.*
- v. *Lithograph, 13 by 18 $\frac{3}{4}$, "Retreat of the Russians." Lithographed by T. Packer. Published November 20, 1855, by Read & Co., 10, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.*
- w. *Lithograph, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 40 $\frac{3}{4}$, "View from Gordon's Battery." After Lieutenant G. R. Wilkinson. Lithographed by F. Jones.*

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Published January 18, 1856, by Day & Son, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

- x. *Lithograph, 10 by 13 $\frac{3}{4}$, "Three Gun Battery." After Hon. Charles Hardinge. Lithographed by Vincent Brooks. Published December 3, 1855, by Henry Graves & Co., 6, Pall Mall, London.*
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268. THE SNAKE WITH THREE RUSSIAN STEAMERS.

May 24. 1855.

During the expedition to Kertch while the troops were being landed, the gunboat *Snake*, Lieutenant H. F. McKillop, pushed ahead in chase of a Russian steamer, which was joined by two others under Yeni Kali batteries. By his smart action he prevented all these from escaping, and they were subsequently destroyed.

- a. *Lithograph, 12 by 19 $\frac{1}{4}$, after E. W. Brooker, R.N. Lithographed by T. G. Dutton. Published August 16, 1855, by Ackermann & Co., 96, Strand.*

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269. THE MAGICIENNE IN FINLAND.

June 6-7. 1855.

The paddle steamer *Magicienne*, 16, Captain Nicholas Vansittart, destroyed a couple of galliots and dispersed a small body of troops in Kansiala bay, and Kiskulla, and a battery of Russian horse artillery at Ravensari, in Finland.

- a. *Lithograph*, $9\frac{3}{4}$ by $14\frac{3}{4}$, after Commander Henry B. King, R.N.
Lithographed and published by Day & Son, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, June 16, 1856.
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270. THE ARROGANT, MAGICIENNE, AND RUBY OFF KOTKA.

June 20-21. 1855.

On June 20, 1855, the *Arrogant*, 47, Captain H. R. Yelverton, the *Magicienne*, 16, Captain N. Vansittart, assisted by the gunboat *Ruby*, set fire to and burnt the barracks and storehouses on the island of Kotka, and on the 21st destroyed a fort at Rotchensalm in the gulf of Finland. A blockade of the coast of Finland had been declared on June 15.

- a. *Pair of lithographs*, $9\frac{3}{4}$ by $14\frac{3}{4}$, after Commander Henry B. King, R.N.
Lithographed and published June 16, 1856, by Day & Son, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

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271. THE HARRIER AND CUCKOO AT NYSTADT.

June 23-24. 1855.

The gunboats *Harrier*, Commander H. A. Story, and the *Cuckoo*, Lieutenant A. G. E. Murray, formed part of Captain F. Warden's division employed in the gulf of Bothnia. The navigation up to the town of Nystadt having been previously made familiar to him by Captain H. C. Otter of the *Firefly*, Story destroyed no fewer than forty-seven sail of the enemy's shipping in that neighbourhood, after having worked continuously in his boats for twenty-two hours.

a. *Lithograph*, $8\frac{5}{8}$ by $17\frac{1}{2}$, after J. W. Carmichael. *Lithographed by* E. Walker. *Published December 19, 1855, by* E. Gambert & Co., 25, *Berners Street*.

272. THE MAGICIENNE BURNS TWENTY-NINE VESSELS.

June 30. 1855.

On the above date in the Bay of Werolax in the gulf of Finland, the boats of the *Magicienne*, 16, Captain Nicholas Vansittart, burnt or scuttled twenty-nine vessels laden with blocks of granite for batteries at Cronstadt.

a. *Lithograph*, $9\frac{3}{4}$ by $14\frac{3}{4}$, after Commander Henry B. King, R.N. *Lithographed and published June 16, 1856, by* Day & Son, *Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields*.

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273. THE ARROGANT AND MAGICIENNE OFF THE RIVER POURTISIOKO.

July 12. 1855.

On the above date the boats from the *Arrogant*, 47, Captain H. R. Yelverton, and the *Magicienne*, 16, Captain N. Vansittart, sacked and destroyed a Guard House at the entrance of the river Pourtisioko in Esthonia.

a. *Lithograph*, $9\frac{3}{4}$ by $14\frac{3}{4}$, after Commander Henry B. King, R.N.
Lithographed and published by Day & Son, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, June 15, 1856.

274. THE ARROGANT, MAGICIENNE AND RUBY ATTACK VIBORG.

July 13. 1855.

Captain H. R. Yelverton in the gunboat *Ruby*, with the boats of the *Arrogant* and *Magicienne*, sighted a steamer and three gunboats off the town of Viborg and while attacking them was fired upon from a shore battery. After a short period the boats pulled up to the town and maintained a spirited engagement for upwards of an hour, but could not effect a landing, as the enemy, reinforced by their steamers and gunboats, were greatly superior in force; and at length the British had to retire to their ships, having lost two, killed, and ten wounded.

a. *Lithograph*, $9\frac{3}{4}$ by $14\frac{3}{4}$, after Commander Henry B. King, R.N.
Lithographed and published June 15, 1856, by Day & Son, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

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275. BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.

August 9-11. 1855.

In front of the fortress of Sveaborg a British and French squadron of mortar boats warped into their assigned position on August 9, and at 7.15 a.m. began firing. Commander G. W. Preedy, with the *Starling*, *Thistle*, *Pelter*, *Biter*, and *Badger* bombarded the western batteries; and near the islet of Abraham Holm, the *Pincher*, *Skylark*, and *Lark* under Captain George Ramsay, the *Vulture*, *Snap*, and *Gleaner* under Captain F. H. H. Glasse, and the *Dapper* and *Redwing* under Captain N. Vansittart manœuvred in a similar manner. Further to the N.W. were the *Magpie* and *Weazel* under Captain W. H. Stewart. The *Hastings*, *Amphion*, and *Cornwallis* under Captain G. G. Wellesley were detached off Sandhamn to annoy the enemy there, and the *Arrogant*, *Cossack*, and *Cruiser* were sent to occupy the attention of the troops on Drumsio island. All through the day without a pause the missiles from the attacking force flew and burst into thousands of pieces among the Russian guns; two tremendous explosions took place, announcing the destruction of some vast magazines, and many fires occurred. At 10 p.m. the mortar vessels were withdrawn, and the boats of the fleet went in to ply the fortress through the night with rockets. At daylight on the 10th Sveaborg, though still belligerent, was one roaring mass of flames, yet all through the day and a second night incessant flights of rockets caused, if possible, still further havoc.

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On the morning of the 11th the Russian fire ceased and the bombardment was discontinued. Beside the destruction of buildings and property, the loss of life in the enemy's batteries was enormous, while among the combined fleet there was not a single man killed, and but few wounded.

- a. *Lithograph*, $15\frac{3}{4}$ by $32\frac{1}{4}$, after E. T. Dolby. *Lithographed by* W. Simpson. *Published* June 22, 1854, by P. & D. Colnaghi, 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East London.
- b. *Lithograph*, 11 by 16, after L'Enfant. *Published by* Ward & Co., 113, Fleet Street, August 20, 1855.
- c. *Lithograph*, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $20\frac{1}{4}$, after N. Whittock, from sketches by Eric Sweynson, C. E. *Lithographed by* E. Walker. *Published by* Lloyd Bros. & Co., 22, Ludgate Hill, June 22, 1854.
- d. *Lithograph*, $9\frac{7}{8}$ by $13\frac{7}{8}$, "The French Battery." After J. W. Carmichael. *Lithographed by* E. Walker. *Published* December 19, 1855, by E. Gambert & Co., 25, Berners Street.
- e. *Lithograph*, 19 by $15\frac{1}{4}$, "Captain G. G. Wellesley's squadron attacking Sandhamn Forts." *Lithographed by* T. G. Dutton. *Printed by* Day & Son.

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276. THE GRINDER IN THE SEA OF AZOF.

August 31. 1855.

The gunboat *Grinder*, commanded by Lieutenant F. T. Hamilton, made a reconnaissance of Taganrog under fire on this date and then chased several Russian boats off the mouth of the Don in the sea of Azof.

a. *Lithograph*, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 17 $\frac{3}{4}$, after Oswald W. Brierley. *Lithographed by* T. G. Dutton. *Published February 20, 1856, by* P. & D. Colnaghi & Co., 13 and 14, Pall Mall, East.

277. THE CAPTURE OF KINBURN.

October 17. 1855.

The Anglo-French squadron despatched for this purpose, under the command of Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons and Vice-Admiral Bruat, included the following British vessels :—

<i>Royal</i>	{	Admiral Sir E. Lyons.	<i>Curaçoa</i> (31)	Captain Hon. G. F. Hastings.
<i>Albert</i> (121)	{	Captain W. R. Mends.	<i>Odin</i> (16)	„ J. Willcox.
<i>St. Jean</i>			<i>Terrible</i> (21)	„ J. J. M'Cleverty.
<i>D'Acre</i> (101)	„	G. St. V. King.	<i>Gladiator</i> (6)	„ C. F. Hillyar.
<i>Dauntless</i> (31)	„	A. P. Ryder.	<i>Sidon</i> (22)	„ G. Goldsmith.
<i>Tribune</i> (31)	„	H. E. Edgell.	<i>Sphinx</i> (6)	„ A. P. E. Wilmot.
<i>Hannibal</i> (91)	„	J. C. D. Hay.	<i>Furious</i> (16)	„ W. Loring.
<i>Firebrand</i> (6)	„	E. A. Inglefield.	<i>Stromboli</i> (6)	Commander C. P. Coles.
<i>Leopard</i> (18)	„	G. Giffard.	<i>Lynx</i> (4)	Lieut. J. P. Luce.
<i>Valorous</i> (16)	{	Rear-Admiral Sir H. Stewart.	The gunboats : <i>Cracker</i> , Lieut. J. H. Marryat; <i>Fancy</i> , Lieut. C. G. Grylls; <i>Boxer</i> , Lieut. S. P. Townsend; and <i>Clinker</i> , Lieut. J. S. Hudson; with the mortar vessels, <i>Raven</i> , <i>Magnet</i> , <i>Camel</i> , <i>Hardy</i> , <i>Flamer</i> and <i>Firm</i> . The French squadron included three armoured batteries, the first armoured steamships of the nineteenth century.	
<i>Spitfire</i> (5)	„	T. A. B. Spratt.		
<i>Spiteful</i> (6)	„	Commander F. H. Shortt.		
<i>Princess</i>				
<i>Royal</i> (91)		Captain L. T. Jones.		
<i>Algiers</i> (91)	„	J. Talbot.		
<i>Agamemnon</i> (91)	„	Sir T. S. Pasley.		

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On October 6 and 7 the force left Sebastopol and arrived at a rendezvous off Odessa on the 8th. Fogs prevented their appearance off Kinburn until the afternoon of the 14th, where, after a careful survey and sounding of the channel, the attack was delivered on the 17th.

Each ship as she got within range poured in a broadside, and in a little while the Russian batteries gradually became silent, though they did not haul down their colours. Lyons then ordered his ships to discontinue firing, and Bruat, after pouring in one more broadside, also desisted. The Russian general, Koko-novitch, upon being summoned, submitted, and he and his fourteen hundred men capitulated. The enemy lost forty-five, killed, and one hundred and thirty wounded, while the British only had two men wounded through the bursting of a gun on board the *Arrow*.

- a. *Lithograph*, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, after Captain E. A. Inglefield. *Lithographed by T. G. Dutton. No publisher or date given.*
- b. *Lithograph*, 13 by 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, after Lieutenant E. W. Brooker, R.N. *Published February 4, 1856, by Day & Son, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.*
- c. *Lithograph*, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 20, depicting "*H.M.S. Hannibal in the action.*" *Lithographed by T. G. Dutton. Published by Day & Son. No date given. (Contemporary.)*

NAVAL BATTLES.

278. THE ACTION IN FATCHAN CREEK.

June 1. 1857.

Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour led a fleet consisting of the following vessels against a force reckoned at eighty junks, mounting eight hundred heavy guns, and manned by six thousand men in Fatchan Creek:—

<i>Coromandel</i>	Rear-Admiral Sir M. Seymour.	<i>Plover</i>	Lieutenant K. Stewart.
	Lieutenant S. Douglas.	<i>Opossum</i>	„ C. A. Campbell.
	Commodore Hon. H. Keppel.	<i>Bustard</i>	„ T. B. Collinson.
<i>Hongkong</i>	Lieutenant J. G. Goode-nough.	<i>Forester</i>	„ A. J. Innes.
		<i>Starling</i>	„ A. J. Villiers.
		<i>Staunch</i>	„ L. Wildman.
<i>Haughty</i>	Commodore Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot.	And boats from the <i>Calcutta</i> , <i>Nankin</i> , <i>Raleigh</i> , <i>Tribune</i> , <i>Highflyer</i> , <i>Inflexible</i> , <i>Niger</i> , <i>Sibylle</i> , <i>Hornet</i> , <i>Fury</i> , <i>Elk</i> , <i>Acorn</i> , and <i>Cruiser</i> .	
	Lieutenant R. V. Hamilton.		

The time of low tide had been selected to prevent the Chinese from escaping, but this rendered it far more difficult for the gun-vessels. One by one they grounded, and the boats were obliged to push on without them. The enemy were drawn up in formidable array and the fire they opened was so effective that the British had to retire in order to reform before again advancing to the attack. But the Chinese triumph was premature. The boats reformed, and pressed on at full speed. The Chinese would not face the British seamen at close quarters, and, deserting their ships, jumped overboard and bolted in terror to the shore. In the junks which were afloat the crews cut the cables and fled in wild confusion up the creek to Fatchan. Thither the British pursued them, capturing and burning, until of the whole flotilla of war junks but three remained. Victorious, but with many boats disabled, and with thirteen officers and men

OPERATIONS IN 1857—1858.

killed and forty-four wounded, the seamen made their way back to the squadron.

a. *Cromo-lithograph*, $13\frac{5}{8}$ by $23\frac{5}{8}$, after Oswald W. Brierley. *Lithographed* by E. Walker. *Published* June 21, 1857, by Day & Son, 6, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

279. CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS.

May 20. 1858.

At 8 a.m. on May 20 Captain William King Hall and the French Flag-Captain Reynaud, delivered to Commissioner Tan a summons to deliver up Taku Forts, at the entrance of the Pei-ho, within two hours. By 10 o'clock no reply had arrived, and a signal was hoisted for the attack to be made. It was led by Commander T. Saumarez, in the *Cormorant*, the other vessels following in order: the *Staunch*, Lieutenant L. Wildman; *Bustard*, Lieutenant F. W. Hallowes; *Leven*, Lieutenant J. S. Hudson, with the *Nimrod*, *Opossum*, *Firm*, and four French vessels. The *Cormorant* charged the boom which had been constructed across the river, breaking it asunder, and passed through; the other vessels followed and poured their fire into the batteries, at a distance of four hundred yards. For upwards of an hour the Chinese stood well to their guns, and inflicted considerable loss

NAVAL BATTLES.

upon the allies, but at the end of that period their fire ceased.

The allied brigades, numbering in all eleven hundred and seventy-eight officers and men, under the command of Captains Sir F. W. E. Nicolson, S. Osborn, W. K. Hall, Commanders S. G. Cresswell, C. T. Leckie, J. G. Goodenough, Major R. Boyle, R.M., and Captain Reynaud of the French navy then landed, and in spite of the stakes which had been driven deep into the mud the batteries were taken and destroyed.

a. *Lithograph, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 23 $\frac{1}{4}$, after a sketch by F. le B. Bedwell. Lithographed by T. Picken. Published by Day & Sons, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.*

280. BOMBARDMENT OF THE NANKIN FORTS.

November 20. 1858.

On the return of Lord Elgin from a diplomatic mission to Japan, he started from Hongkōng on November 8 on an expedition up the Yang-tse-kiang, intending to go as far as Hankow. Nankin was then in the hands of the Tae-pings rebels. The Tae-pings were prepared to be friendly, but on November 20, misunderstanding the objects of the gunboat *Lee*, Lieutenant W. H. Jones, which had forged ahead of the squadron, their batteries opened fire on her. Thereupon the other vessels of the

OPERATIONS IN 1858—1859.

escort, the *Retribution*, Captain C. Barker; *Furious*, Captain S. Osborn; *Cruiser*, Commander J. Bythesea; and *Dove*, Lieutenant C. J. Bullock, attacked the forts and silenced them. The British had two men wounded on board the *Retribution*.

a. *Lithograph*, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 23 $\frac{1}{4}$, after a sketch by F. le B. Bedwell. *Lithographed* by T. G. Dutton. *Published* by Day & Sons, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

281. OPERATIONS AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE PEI-HO RIVER.

June 25. 1859.

Rear-Admiral James Hope in the *Chesapeake*, 51, together with the *Magicienne*, 16; *Highflyer*, 21; *Cruiser* 17; *Fury*, 6; *Assistance*, *Hesper* and gunboats, arrived off the island of Sha-lui-tien on June 17, 1859, and on the following day proceeded to the mouth of the Pei-ho in order to reconnoitre the river. On arrival at the river on the 19th the commander-in-chief found that heavy batteries had been raised covering the entrance, and moreover, stronger and better booms had been built across the channel.

The Hon F. W. A. Bruce, the British envoy who accompanied Hope on this expedition, gave orders to the Chinese that these obstructions in the river should be removed to enable them to go up to Tientsin. On June 24, no notice having been taken of the letters, intimation was sent in to the effect that unless a satisfactory answer

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was received by 8 p.m. the rear-admiral would feel at liberty to take his own course.

That night Hope, not having received any reply, despatched three boats under Captain G. O. Willes, who circumvented the first boom and attempted to blow up the second but found that he required more help than he had at his service, so he returned and made his report, in consequence of which the rear-admiral made plans to attack from the front. By morning the Chinese had repaired the second boom and as the British gunboats moved up towards it, the forts opened a heavy fire. Hope at once ordered the ships to engage. A hot cannonading then took place; the Chinese had the range to a nicety and did great damage to the British.

At 5.40 p.m. the *Kestral* sank; the *Lee* had to be put upon the mud, and four other vessels were out of action. At 7.20 p.m. a landing was effected by a force of about three hundred and fifty marines and a few blue-jackets, but after struggling over ditches and through terrible obstacles in the shape of stakes planted in the shallows and mud, the forts were found to be impregnable for such a force; and at 1.30 a.m. on June 26 the company proceeded back to the boats.

In this lamentable affair the British lost three vessels, the *Lee*, *Plover*, and *Cormorant*; eighty-nine officers and men were killed, and three hundred and forty-five wounded.

a. Set of eight lithographs, 10 by 16, after drawings by Major W. G. R. Masters, R.M.L.I. Lithographed, three by T. G. Dutton, and five by E. Walker. Published July, 1861, by Day & Son, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

APPENDIX.

282. THE CENTURION AND THE NUESTRA SEÑORA DE CAVADONGA.

June 20. 1743.

Commodore George Anson in the *Centurion* while off the island of Samar fell in with a Spanish galleon, the *Nuestra Senora de Cavadonga*. Both ships cleared for action, which lasted an hour and twenty minutes, at the end of which the Spaniard struck her colours. Anson lost two men, killed, and seventeen wounded; the Spaniards, sixty-seven killed and eighty-four wounded. The cargo of the galleon included 1,313,843 dollars, besides 35,682 ounces of silver, and merchandize. The prize was commissioned by Lieutenant Philip de Saumarez.

a. *Line engraving, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, engraved by J. Mason. No publisher or date given.*

283. CAPTURE OF GERIAH (See page 53, No. 55).

February 12-13. 1756.

b. *Line engraving, 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 12 $\frac{1}{4}$, after M. Hore; engraved and published by W. Tringham in Castle Alley, Royal Exchange. No date given.*

APPENDIX.

284. RODNEY AT ST. EUSTATIUS.

February 3. 1781.

On January 27 Sir George Bridges Rodney received a message from England directing the seizure of the Dutch possessions in the Caribbean Sea, and specifying St. Eustatius and St. Martins to be attacked first. Rodney and Major-General John Vaughan lost no time in carrying out these instructions, and on February 3 arrived off St. Eustatius. A peremptory summons from the commander of a dozen ships of the line, lying off the island, secured immediate submission. Over a hundred and fifty merchant ships were taken ; and a convoy of thirty sail which had left the island two days before was pursued and brought back. The merchandise found was valued at over three millions. The neighbouring islands of St. Martin and Saba were soon afterwards seized.

- a. *Aquatint, 15½ by 38, drawn by Lieutenant Charles Forrest of the 90th Regiment of Foot ; engraved by Archibald Robertson. Published July 8, 1782, by Lieutenant Charles Forrest at H. J. Hansard's, Esq., Gerrard Street, Soho.*

APPENDIX.

285. CAPTURE OF THE FREJA.

July 25. 1800.

On July 25, 1800, the *Nemesis*, 28, Captain Thomas Baker; *Prévoyante*, 40, Captain John Seater; *Terpsichore*, 32, Captain William H. Gage; *Arrow*, 18, Commander William Bolton; and *Nile*, lugger, 10, Lieutenant Richard Whitehead, being off Ostend fell in with the Danish frigate *Freja*, 40, having under her convoy six other vessels. Captain Baker lowered a boat in search of contraband of war, whereupon the *Freja* fired several shots, striking the *Nemesis* and killing a man. Baker at once returned a broadside, and after a spirited action of twenty minutes the *Freja* struck and was carried, with her convoy, into the Downs.

The British lost four, killed, and several wounded. This incident led up to Great Britain declaring war upon Denmark and the Bombardment of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801.

a. *Danish aquatint*, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 25 $\frac{1}{4}$, after Loning; engraved by C. Kuntz. No publisher or date given.

APPENDIX.

286. THE HEBRUS AND THE ÉTOILE.

May 27. 1814.

On March 26, at 9 a.m. the French frigates *Sultane* and *Étoile*, while off the Isle of Bas, fell in with the *Hebrus*, 36, Captain Edmund Palmer, and *Sparrow*, 16, Commander Francis E. Loch. Immediately shots were fired and an action commenced. The *Hannibal*, 74, Captain Sir Michael Seymour, being in the vicinity and hearing the firing, came up under a press of sail, upon which the Frenchmen made off. At 1.45 a.m. on the 27th the *Hebrus* overtook the *Étoile* in the Race of Alderney and, coming up within pistol shot, Captain Palmer poured in a raking broadside, knocking away her mizen-mast close to the deck, and at 4 a.m. the *Étoile* hailed to say that she had struck.

The *Hebrus*, out of a crew of two hundred and eighty-four men and boys, had thirteen killed and twenty-five wounded; the *Étoile*, out of a crew of three hundred and twenty-five men and boys, had forty killed and seventy-three wounded, and was added to the British navy under the name of *Topaze*.

a. *Aquatint*, 15 by 25, after N. Pocock; engraved by R. Havell. Published October 13, 1850, by Thomas Rickards, 344, Strand.

APPENDIX

287. DESTRUCTION OF THE SHAP-NG-TSAI PIRATES.

October 21. 1849.

On October 8, 1849, the *Columbine*, 16, Commander John C. D. Hay; *Fury*, 6, Commander James Willcox, and the *Phlegethon*, Commander G. T. Niblett, left Hong Kong to suppress and destroy the Chinese pirate squadron of Shap-ng-tsai in the gulf of Tonkin. On the 20th the pirates were found in the Cua Keum and were preparing to attack Haiphong. At about 4.30 Hay got inside the bar and immediately commenced a destructive fire on the junks which, unfortunately for them, were either bow on, their broadsides bearing across one another, or stranded on the mud owing to the ebb tide. By night-fall all the twenty-seven junks were entirely destroyed; but Shap-ng-tsai had escaped. On the 21st the British entered one of the creeks opening from the Cua Keum and accounted for thirty more craft.

a. *Lithograph*, 13½ by 21, after E. H. Cree. *Lithographed by* Dickenson & Co. *No publisher or date given.*

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